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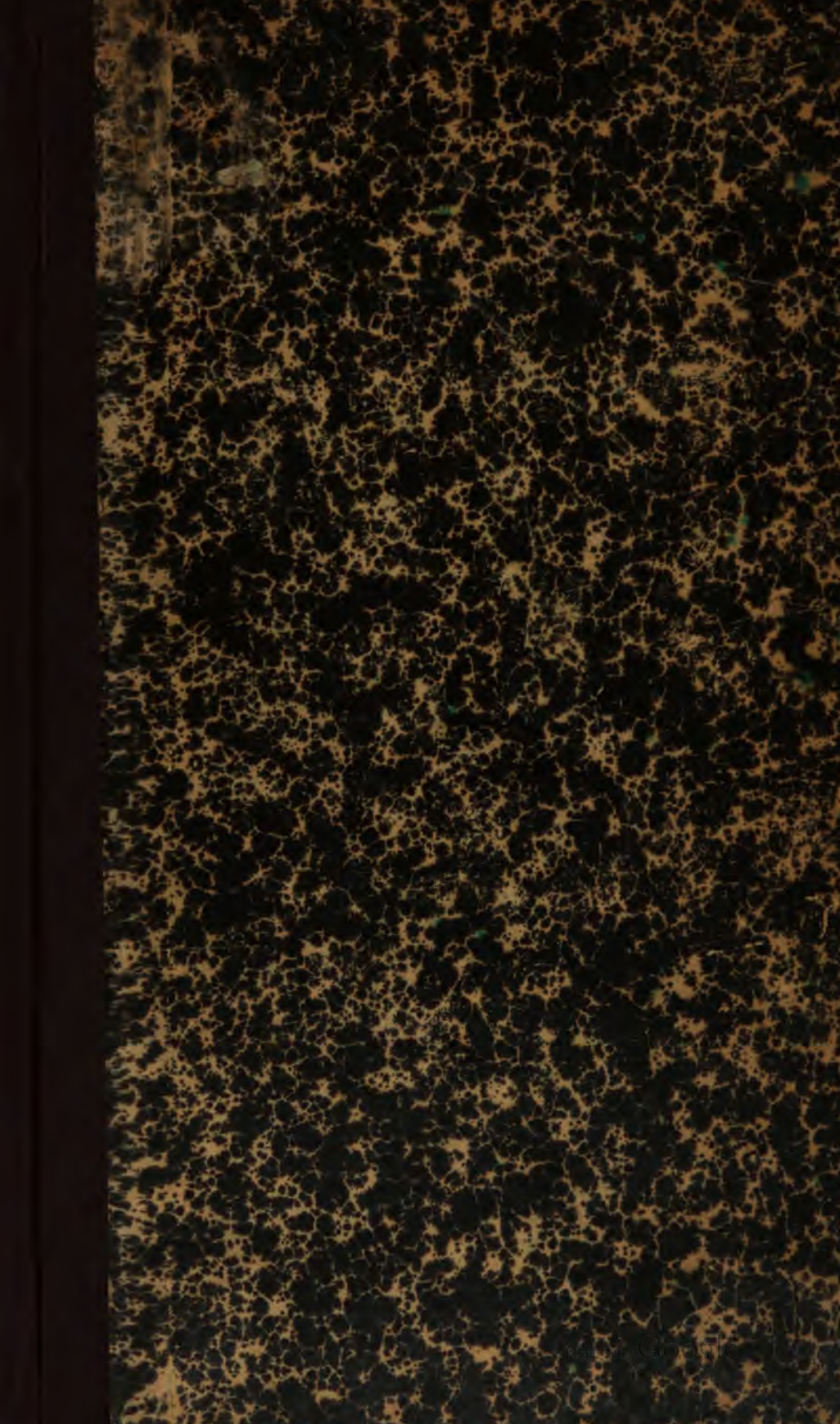
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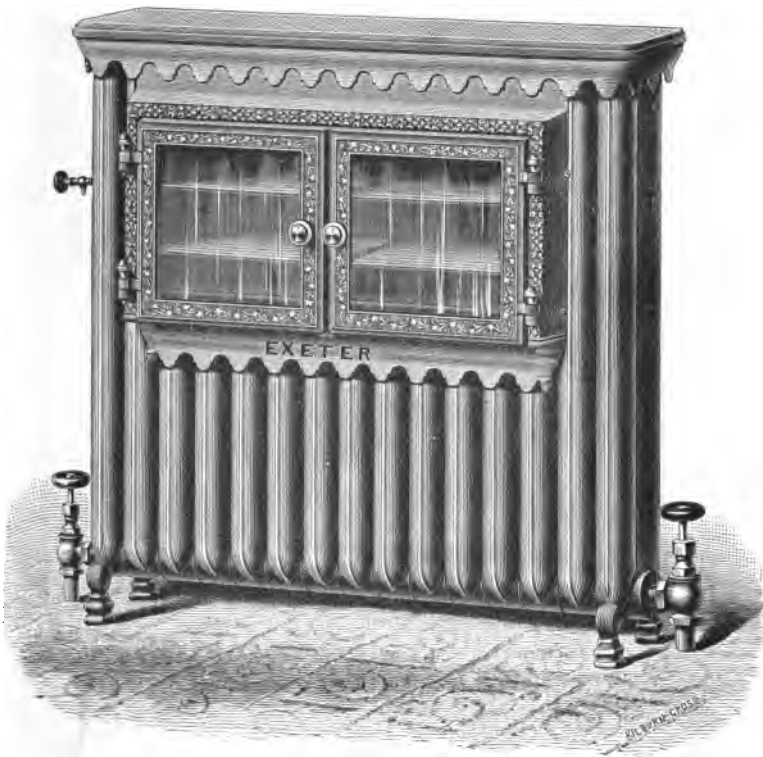
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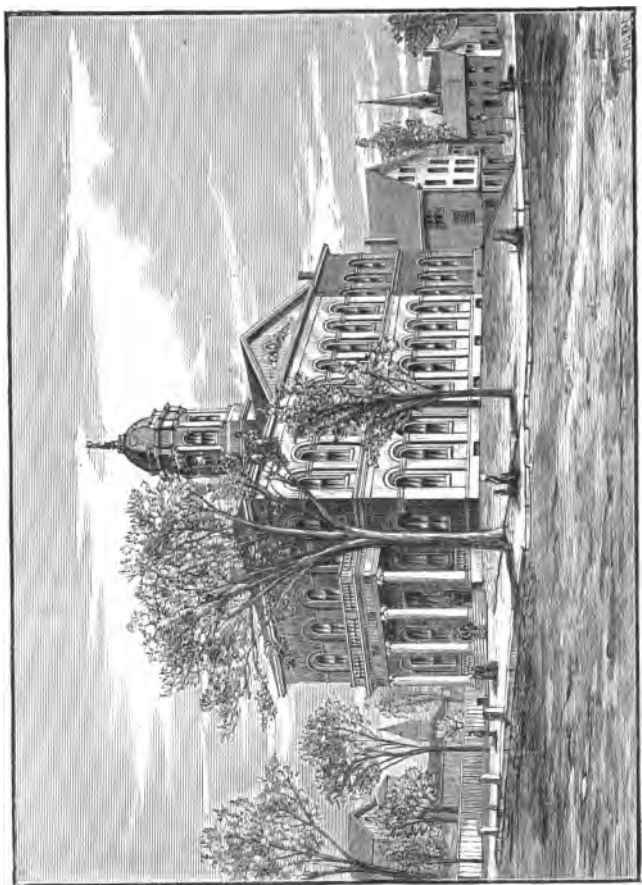
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5

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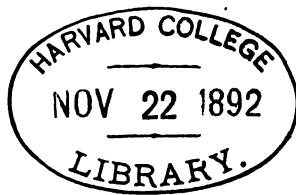
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Geo. Fisher

NOTE.—For many of the historical facts contained in the following pages, the published works of the Hon. Charles H. Bell, and the "News-Letter Hand-Book," published in 1883, are entitled to credit.



EXETER OF THE PAST.

THE first permanent settlements of New Hampshire by Europeans were made at Little Harbor, within the present limits of Rye, and at Dover Point in 1623. Tradition has it that Exeter was reached from these places very soon after this time, but all traces of this fact are lost or at least very open to suspicion. To Rev. John Wheelwright and his followers who were banished from Massachusetts on account of their religious opinions in the early part of 1638 belongs the honor of having made the first permanent settlement at the Falls of the Squamscott, to which he gave the name of Exeter.

Exeter originally comprised the territory embraced in the present towns of Brentwood, Epping, Fremont, Newmarket and South Newmarket. Newmarket including South Newmarket was set off as a separate parish by an act of Council, December 14, 1727, and was incorporated as a separate town by the Provincial Legislature, August 18, 1737. Epping was incorporated as a separate town in 1742, Brentwood, June 26, 1742, and Fremont was set off as a part of Brentwood, and incorporated as a separate town under the name of Poplin, June 22, 1764. Stratham was partly under the same government with Exeter though never a part of the town.

Wheelwright at once formed a church and became its minister. As New Hampshire had as yet no laws of her own, he formed a method of government for his little colony,

which writing was drawn up and signed by him and thirty-three associates on April 5, 1639. This instrument was styled a "Combination," and was modified somewhat and readopted in 1640; the original document of this date, in the handwriting of Wheelwright, is still preserved among the town's records. His house was located by tradition in the field in the rear of the house now occupied by Dr. Charles H. Gerrish. In 1642, the settlements in New Hampshire having again become under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Wheelwright removed with the most zealous of his supporters to Wells, Maine. In 1680 New Hampshire became a separate province under a governor of its own.

For the first half century of its existence Exeter was of comparatively little political importance, not being even represented in the Assembly by one of its own citizens as were its neighbors, Hampton, Dover and Portsmouth. During the period of Indian hostilities, Exeter being a frontier settlement suffered much, and lost many of its citizens. The people were always ready and eager to fight for their rights and avenge any real or fancied injury; the first outbreak, if so it may be called, occurred on January 21, 1683, when a company of a dozen horsemen fully armed, most of them being residents of Exeter rode to Hampton where the Provincial Assembly was in progress, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the government of Cranfield, who had made himself very odious by his zeal to enforce unjust and illegal taxation. This expedition accomplished nothing. Shortly after this, the marshal of the province and his posse attempted to collect a tax imposed by the governor on the people without the consent of the Assembly. The marshal found he had a greater duty on his hands than he could execute. The women of nearly every house had prepared kettles of scalding water so as to provide a most warm reception for the unwelcome visitors, and some of the yeomanry with the Rev. John Cotton at

their head, and all armed with clubs, tormented the officers so much that they finally abandoned the execution of the duty for which they had been sent. Some fifty years elapsed before Exeter was stirred by another outbreak of the indignant populace. The rulers of England depended on the American forests for the timber for the royal navy. The surveyor-general of the crown marked the proper trees with the broad arrow, thus setting aside the trees so marked for purposes of the crown. In 1734, Lieutenant-Governor Dunbar thinking that the lumbermen of Exeter did not respect these royal marks, sent men from Portsmouth to confiscate such timber found cut, and take it to Portsmouth. These men were roughly handled and gladly returned to their homes empty-handed.

During the exciting times which preceded the outbreak of the Revolution Exeter sustained a noble part. The last royal Governor, John Wentworth, formed a corps of cadets in this town, officered by the leading citizens, and armed and uniformed according to the desires of the Governor. He made frequent visits to the town and strove in every way to gain and hold the sympathies of the colonists for the royal cause; but when war broke out, this battalion of his body-guard, almost to a man, took part on the side of the colonists. At a town-meeting held in January 1774, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we are ready on all necessary occasions to risk our lives and fortunes in defence of our rights and liberties." These courageous words were supported by bold acts. The two British ministers most odious to the colonists, Lords North and Bute, were burnt in effigy in front of the old jail, which stood where the residence of George S. Leavitt, Esq., now is. In September, 1774, when the citizens of Boston were brought into great need by the Boston Port Bill, this town imposed a tax on its people for the purpose of raising money for their relief. In December of the same year, a

plan was formed by the bolder patriots of the province to seize the arms and ammunition of Fort William and Mary which guarded the entrance of Portsmouth harbor. A contingent of Exeter horsemen, to the number of twenty-five, appeared in Portsmouth at daybreak, and they were shortly followed by a detachment of over fifty men on foot. This expedition was a complete success, and thus Exeter took a leading part in the first act of armed resistance in America to the royal authority.

On the evening of April 19, 1775, a rumor reached Exeter of the fight at Lexington, and immediately the town was all excitement; at daybreak on the receipt of fuller particulars, the alarm bells called the people to arms. The unanimous voice was that every man that could be spared should march at once to the relief of their countrymen, and at nine o'clock on that day a company of one hundred and eight men were assembled in front of the court-house—nearly opposite the First church—under the command of Captain Hackett, ready to start. They arrived at the common in Cambridge at two o'clock on the following afternoon. At the end of a fortnight the emergency having passed, they were allowed to return home highly complimented by the officers with whom they came in contact.

On January 5, 1776, the first written Constitution for popular government of the Revolutionary period was adopted and put in operation in this town. The honor of taking the lead of her sister colonies in this "new departure" belongs to New Hampshire, and Exeter holds the proud distinction of being the scene of this memorable occurrence. The Declaration of Independence reached Exeter by express from Philadelphia, July 18, 1776, having been fourteen days on the way. The Committee of Safety was in session at the time, and the Declaration was read to the public by John Taylor Gilman. Exeter took no faint-hearted part in the Revolution, but from the first took her

stand on the side of liberty and maintained it undaunted throughout. Many of her sons won a national reputation both on the field and in the council chamber. An independent military company was organized in 1777, which embraced many prominent citizens of Exeter and vicinity, and under command of Captain John Langdon, marched to Saratoga to aid in the defeat and capture of Burgoyne's army.

A great demonstration took place on September 20, 1786, when Exeter was visited by an armed mob of several hundred men with the avowed purpose of compelling the Legislature then in session to authorize the issue of paper money, which many believed would be a panacea to relieve the hard times caused by the great scarcity of money. The Legislature met in the meeting-house, which stood nearly on the site of the present First church, while the Supreme Court was sitting in the court-house, which was on the opposite side of the street, occupying about the center of what is now the entrance to Court street. The mob first surrounded the court-house thinking the Legislature was in session there, but soon found out their mistake and advanced across the street, and surrounded the meeting-house, announcing their intention to keep the members prisoners until their demands were complied with. John Sullivan, the president of the State, appeared before the excited mob and told them that they "need not expect to frighten him, for he had smelt powder before," and further said that as they asked for justice, they should have justice. Soon a drum was heard in the outskirts of the town, giving the impression that a body of troops was assembling. The mob waited no longer, but took to flight; the next day a company was enrolled under the command of Gen. Joseph Cilley and marched to meet the insurgents who were drawn up on the ridge beyond Little river on the Kingston road. Gen. Cilley at the head of a small body of men dashed across the

river and captured the leaders of the insurgents. These were indicted and tried by court martial, but none were severely punished. The spirit of armed resistance to government thus received a most effectual rebuke.

November 4, 1789, was another day long to be remembered by the citizens of this town. It was the occasion of Washington's visit, while making a tour through the Northern States. The people of Exeter had made elaborate preparations for his reception, including a cavalcade of citizens to meet him at the town's boundary on his way from Portsmouth and escort him into the village. But owing to some misunderstanding in regard to the hour of his departure from Portsmouth, the honored guest arrived in Exeter before his chosen escorts were mounted. Washington rode in an open carriage accompanied by his secretaries, Colonel Lear and Major Jackson, and his body-servant, and proceeded at once to the inn kept by Colonel Samuel Folsom, which is the same dwelling now occupied as a residence by Mr. George W. Dearborn on the easterly corner of Court square and Water street. Although the escort was behind time, the people at large were not, and when the hero arrived nearly the whole populace were in the streets eager to catch a glimpse of the man whose name had now for many years been a household word. The Exeter artillery, Simon Wiggin commander, fired a salute of thirteen guns, which at that time was the regular number due the Chief Executive of the nation. Col. Nicholas Gilman, who had been an officer on Washington's staff at Yorktown, and other officers of the Revolutionary army called and paid their respects. The honor of a public dinner tendered by the town authorities was declined from necessity, and a collation at the inn was all that the distinguished guest could accept. His stay in Exeter was brief, and in a few hours he was on his way through Kingston to Haverhill, Mass., accompanied by some of the gentlemen of the town.

In 1814, on receiving intelligence that the British intended to disembark some troops at Portsmouth from the fleet then cruising in that vicinity, the alarm bells were rung, a company of one hundred and twenty men raised, and under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Gilman, at once marched for the scene of action.

On July 4, 1838, the town celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its settlement. Many of its former citizens returned on that day to take part in the festivities. The chairman of the executive committee was Joseph Tilton, Esq. The literary exercises were held in the First church, where Judge Jeremiah Smith delivered a most eloquent historical address. Hon. Timothy Farrar presided at the public dinner which was held in the old court-house; and a levee was held in the evening at Howard Hall.

In 1847, July 2, President Polk passed through Exeter on his way to Maine, being the first President to visit the town since the days of Washington. He was met on his arrival by special train by a large concourse of people, and the presidential party was escorted to the front of the depot, where the distinguished guest was welcomed in appropriate words by Henry F. French, Esq. The President replied briefly, and then held a short reception during which many paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate and his party, among whom was James Buchanan, then Secretary of State and afterwards President.

On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, Exeter responded nobly to the call for troops; more than three hundred of her citizens served in the army and navy, and the mothers and daughters were actively engaged in the work of the Sanitary Commission.

Exeter in the quarter-millennial of her settlement has about 3,800 inhabitants. It is still an important town, but without as much influence on the affairs of the State and the Nation as she possessed in the early days of her existence.

Her history is that of New Hampshire in all early undertakings and achievements of importance. Here were held the Provincial Congresses or Conventions, four sessions of the Legislative Assembly for the colony, and most of the sessions of the State Legislature until the beginning of the present century.

Of public men Exeter has furnished her full share. Her soldiers in both the revolutionary and civil wars rose to distinction, while to the civic affairs of the State and Nation she has given many of equal reputation. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution Exeter has furnished three governors. John Taylor Gilman was chosen in 1794 and was annually reelected for ten successive years, and again in 1813, 1814, and 1815, after which he declined to be again a candidate. In 1809, Jeremiah Smith was chosen governor and held the office one year. In November, 1880, Charles H. Bell was chosen and held the office from June, 1881, until June, 1883. Hon. Charles Henry Bell was born in Chester, N. H., November 18, 1823, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1844. He immediately began the study of law and practised in Chester and Great Falls before removing to Exeter. In 1856 he was appointed solicitor of Rockingham county and discharged these duties for about ten years. In 1858 Mr. Bell was chosen to the Legislature and was twice reelected, the last year 1860, holding the office of Speaker. He was again in the House in 1872 and 1873. In 1863 and 1864 he was a member of the State Senate, the latter year being President of that body. In March, 1879, he was appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy, and served several months. In November, 1880, he was chosen Governor of the State, and held the office two years. For many years Mr. Bell was President of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1881 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth College. He is still living in Exeter actively engaged in

literary work. His "History of Exeter," containing about 600 pages has been recently published.

The following citizens of Exeter have attained judicial honors: Nicholas Gilman, justice superior court, 1732-1740; Samuel Gilman, 1740-1747; Jeremiah Smith, chief justice superior court, 1802-1809, and chief justice of supreme court, 1813-1816; Oliver Peabody, justice court of common pleas, 1813-1816; Henry F. French, justice court of common pleas, 1855-1859. For the office of attorney-general Exeter has furnished three incumbents: George Sullivan, 1805-1806; John S. Wells, 1848; John Sullivan, 1849-1862. Three men while citizens have been called to the office of United States Senator, viz.: Nicholas Gilman, 1805-1814; John S. Wells, by appointment, January, 1855-March, 1855; Charles H. Bell, by appointment, March, 1879-June, 1879. Six have been representatives in Congress, viz.: Nicholas Gilman, 1789-1797; Samuel Tenney, 1800-1807; George Sullivan, 1811-1813; Tristram Shaw, 1839-1843; Amos Tuck, 1847-1853; Gilman Marston, 1859-1863, and again 1865-1867.

General Marston is still living in Exeter, actively engaged in the practice of law. While a member of Congress he was commissioned colonel of the 2d Regiment, N. H. V., and led it in the first battle of Bull Run, where he received a severe wound. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier general and remained in service nearly to the close of the war. In 1882 he was made a Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1837. He began the practice of his profession in Exeter in 1841, and has for many years been the acknowledged head of the New Hampshire bar.

Six have held the position of President of the State Senate, viz.: Joseph Gilman, 1787; Oliver Peabody, 1794; Nicholas Gilman, 1804; Oliver Peabody, 1813; John S. Wells, 1851; Charles H. Bell, 1864; Nathaniel Gordon,

1870. Two have been speakers of the State House of Representatives: Nathaniel Peabody, 1793; Charles H. Bell 1860.

Many other men who afterward became famous have lived in Exeter a part of their lives, notably Lewis Cass, who served in the war of 1812 and in 1813 was appointed governor of Michigan territory; he was Secretary of War under Jackson, 1831-36; candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and Secretary of State under Buchanan, 1857-60.

Ship building was formerly extensively carried on in Exeter, the Gilmans, Giddings, Emerys and many of the earlier settlers being engaged in it, and for many years it seems to have been the principal business. The channel of Salt river in the last century was capable of affording a passage to vessels of considerable size, and ships of from two hundred to five hundred tons burden were built here. Several vessels were owned here, and made voyages along the coast, to the West Indies, and even to Europe. The manufacture of hats was largely carried on formerly, as was the wool business and leather tanning; the latter business left its mark on the name of the street "Tan Lane." Paper was extensively manufactured at "Pickpocket," and even powder was made here at the mills on the Kingston road. The first company for the manufacture of steam and gas pipe in New England was formed in Exeter in January, 1847, and continued in business here for about ten years.

Although the above named manufactures have ceased to form part of the business industries of Exeter, others have sprung up in their places of more importance and more extensive range. These will be fully discussed in a later chapter.

Within the present century there have occurred several serious fires. The date of the principal ones are here appended: Squamscott house, June 20, 1850; pipe shop,

December 17, 1857; fire on Water street, March 28, 1860; machine shop and foundry, October 25, 1870; academy, December 18, 1870; post office building, April 14, 1872; Kelly & Gardner's, September 2, 1872; six buildings on Water street, March 2, 1873; shoe factory on South street, April 29, 1873; Brown & Warren's shop and planing mill, August 3, 1873; barn of D. F. Hayes, August 21, 1881; buildings of Levi G. Towle, April 3, 1885; factory, October 31, 1887.

A complete list of fires, since 1808, as compiled by the late Nathaniel Shute may be found in the *Exeter News-Letter* of date April 24, 1885.

With her rich historic associations, the excellence of her schools, her wide streets and beautiful shade trees, her healthful and fine location, her handsome public buildings and substantial business blocks, it is not strange that the sons of Exeter wherever found are proud of their native town.





EXETER OF TO-DAY.

EXETER, one of the county seats of Rockingham County, is situated at the head of tide water on the Squamscott river, and is bounded on the north by South Newmarket, on the east by Stratham, on the south by Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, East Kingston, and Kingston, and on the west by Brentwood. It is on the western division of the Boston & Maine railroad, fifty miles northeast of Boston, and about sixty-five southwest of Portland, Me. It is of easy access, six trains running daily to and from Boston, which number in the summer season is largely augmented. It is on the direct line of travel to the White Mountains and the vestibule Bar Harbor express from Boston stops at the station on both the down and return trips. The village proper is built on both sides of the river about the falls and is laid out with wide streets and beautiful shade trees of elm and maple. Hotels are numerous and well kept. Gorham Hall—formerly most widely known as the famous Squamscott house, under the management of Major A. P. Blake,—the Granite House and the American House are the principal. The county records are located in Exeter, the county building being situated on Front street. The following officers of the county have their residence in this town: Hon. Thomas Leavitt, judge of probate, appointed 1876; Charles G. Conner, Esq., clerk of supreme court, appointed in 1856; Andrew J. Brown, Esq., register of probate; Gilman B. Hoyt, Esq., register of deeds; the two latter offices

are elective, the present incumbents serving two years, from July 1, 1887; Albert J. Sanborn, deputy sheriff and jailor. In 1885, the Exeter Water Works Company was incorporated, and pipe has been laid throughout the town and some sixty hydrants put in place, water being turned on January 1, 1887. The standpipe is on Prospect Hill, and the pumping station, reservoir and pond on Portsmouth avenue. The grounds about the buildings have been beautifully graded and this plot now forms one of the most attractive parts of the town. The introduction of water is one of the greatest advantages that Exeter possesses, giving almost perfect security against fire.

Exeter abounds in handsome private residences, substantial business blocks, and elegant churches and public buildings. The town hall, built some thirty years ago, is one of the finest buildings for that purpose in the State. The court room is situated in the second story, and the supreme court of the State holds two sessions a year in this town—a criminal term in April and a civil term in January. The Charles A. Merrill block, the building erected by the late Abner Merrill, Burlingame's block, Kelly & Gardner's, Carlisle's, and the Masonic block, are ornaments to the town. In the former is placed the post office, where the postmaster, William M. Hunnewell, Esq., assisted by William S. Hunnewell and Misses Kelly and Ellison, most carefully attends to the conveniences of the citizens. The Baptist and Catholic churches are handsome brick edifices with stained glass windows. The Academy building is considered a model school building, while the Seminary building on its broad acres is a sightly and substantial edifice. The depot of the Boston & Maine railroad is the best arranged of any on the line and has the most fully equipped restaurant. The latter under the management of R. A. and C. C. Littlefield can hardly be surpassed in New England. Notwithstanding the comparatively small number of its inhabitants, Exeter

can boast of being provided with the facilities of witnessing the best dramatic talent on the New England circuit at the Opera House. This building, formerly the armory when Exeter was represented in the State Militia, was purchased by Mr. James D. P. Wingate, the enterprising editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, and converted into a most cosy little play house. Over five hundred people can be furnished with seats in the auditorium and gallery, and the stage is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged of any outside the great cities. The Opera House was formally opened September 15, 1887, with the spectacular drama "Michael Strogoff," and its popularity was immediately insured.

Exeter has three weekly papers, *News-Letter*, *Gazette*, and *Protest*, besides which the students of Phillips Exeter Academy publish the *Exonian* weekly during term time, and the *Literary Monthly* which has nine numbers a year.

The town is well lighted by gas furnished by the Exeter Gas Company whose works are located on the corner of Green street and Newmarket road.

The schools of Exeter are numerous, conveniently located and under the management of enthusiastic, experienced teachers. The business industries and facilities are unsurpassed. With all its advantages, natural and acquired, Exeter's future is most promising.

Although the town is so well provided with everything that tends to make it prosperous and a desirable place for a residence, still there are two things the absence of which strangers notice and wonder at, viz.: some memorial to the soldiers and a building for the valuable library. It is surprising, in these days of general giving of libraries and soldiers' monuments in nearly every town in the country, that some of the wealthy and loyal residents of Exeter—past or present—do not see that their beloved town fares as well as her sisters.



EXETER'S LANDMARKS.

ALTHOUGH the Exeter of to-day will vie with any New England town of equal population in modern appearance and in the number of elegant buildings, both public and private, yet she can undoubtedly boast of a larger number of well preserved historic landmarks connected with events covering a period of more than two centuries, than almost any other town in the same section. We give brief mention of some of the best known of the old landmarks of Exeter.

"UNDER THE ELM," the historic mansion opposite the county house, was the abode for many years of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, and to it came letters from Madison, George Clinton, Gen. Knox, Webster, Langdon, and many others of the distinguished men of the day. The place takes its name from a stately tree, of the genus *ulmus*, more than one hundred and fifty years old, that stands in front of the house. The generous shelter afforded by its shade seems to have been appreciated by the old mansion. The main part of the house preserves generally its antique appearance. It is two stories in height, with the regulation gambrel-roof. The large L, the piazza and porch have been built since 1800. The square part was built somewhere between 1730 and 1740, by Dr. Dudley Odlin. Dr. Odlin obtained the land of his father, Rev. John Odlin, who purchased it from the estate of Rev. John Clark, by whom it had been purchased, April 1696, from Councillor John Gil-

man. Dr. Odlin died in 1747, leaving the house and land to his nephew, Dr. John Odlin, who conveyed it to Col. Nicholas Gilman, Dec. 9, 1782, since which time it has been occupied by the Gilmans. Col. Gilman died in 1783. His large property was divided among his sons. The youngest, Nathaniel, now became the owner of the original Odlin house. It was his home for the remainder of his life. Nathaniel was a boy of sixteen when the Revolution commenced, and did not go to the field at all. But he did useful service at home, in assisting his father in manifold employments. He succeeded his father as financial agent for the state, and was a prosperous and prominent citizen. Though he did not fill the nation's eye like his older brothers, Col. Nathaniel Gilman held many important offices in his day. He was prominent in the state militia, was a State Senator, and served as State Treasurer for many years. He died in 1847, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the father of four daughters and seven sons. Nathaniel Gilman was the tallest and the stoutest of the three brothers. He was the Roman of them all, six feet and two inches in height, of remarkably muscular and vigorous mould, with a Grecian nose, light hair, and fair complexion. Brave and sober in his look, we can imagine the fear with which he was regarded by the urchins who used to pilfer his fruit. His older brother, Senator Nicholas, was the most elegant man of his day in New Hampshire. He had the fine physique of Ezekiel Webster, and the winning grace of Aaron Burr. His height was five feet and ten inches, the height of a gentleman, according to Chesterfield. He had a nearly straight nose, mild blue eyes, a handsome chin, and wore his hair in a queue. Blonde, superb in carriage, of striking dignity, he was the perfect ideal gentleman of the old school. Nicholas, like his brother, John Taylor, was a soldier of the Revolution. His whole term of service included six years and three months. During the latter part of the war he was Deputy Adjutant

General, and in that capacity was at Yorktown, where he received from Lord Cornwallis, to whom he was sent for the purpose, by Washington, the return of exactly 7,050 men surrendered. He held the commission of captain, and was for a time a member of Gen. Washington's military family. After the suspension of hostilities, Nicholas Gilman was a delegate, from his State, to the Continental Congress for two consecutive years—1786 and 1787. Under the new Constitution he was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress eight years, and a United States Senator for nine years. He died before the completion of his second term, at Philadelphia, while returning from Washington, May 2, 1814. He was never married. He resided all his life with his brother Col. Nathaniel. At the death of the latter the house and estate came into the hands of one of his sons, Joseph Taylor Gilman. He married Miss Mary E. Gray, daughter of the late Harrison Gray, Esq., a well-known publisher of Boston. In 1862 Mr. Gilman died, comparatively a young man. His widow, after due time, married Hon. Charles H. Bell, Governor of New Hampshire, 1881-1883. Gov. Bell is a son of Hon. John Bell, who was Governor of the State in 1828. He bears a noble name, a name scarcely second to that of the Gilmans in age and honor. Two brothers of the name have been Governors of the State during a period of five years; one was United States Senator from New Hampshire for twelve years, and Justice of the Supreme Court for three years. Another of the name was Chief Justice of New Hampshire from 1859 to 1864, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. They have been Speakers of the House, Presidents of the Senate and Congressmen, filling every office with ability, honesty and honor. That one of the name should become master of this historic home seems every way fitting and appropriate. Let us enter the ancient domicile. It is well worth a visit, and its hospitable guise is inviting. The hall

is wide, and its walls are dadoed. The paneling is very broad, and the molding is deep and ornamental. On the right is the parlor, which also has elaborate moldings around the ceiling and an ornamental mantel. On the opposite side is the library. The front part of this room was used by Col. Nathaniel Gilman as a business office. The room is thirty-three by sixteen feet. One side is completely lined with book-shelves, which are filled with books, many of them rare volumes, collected by Gov. Bell. Among them are several ancient Latin books, "The Golden Book," printed in 1475, and the "Offices of the Virgin," with woodcut borders, printed about 1510. There is also a copy of the first book ever published in New Hampshire, namely, "Good News from a Far Country," by Rev. Jonathan Parsons, printed by Fowle, 1756. What is quite as interesting is a tragedy, written by Major Robert Rogers, of Ranger and Troy fame, entitled "Ponteach." Beyond the hall is the dining-room. In it is a gilded-framed mirror, imported by Col. Nathaniel Gilman, that has hung in the same place since 1815. Going up the broad stairway we enter the second story. The guest chamber, in the north-west corner, has sheltered many persons of distinction. The wainscot is untarnished. There are deep window seats, and paneling on the walls and above the mantel-piece. The chamber in the south-east corner is the room that was occupied by Senator Gilman all his life. It is in part the same as in his day.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN is now the residence of Mr. Manly Darling, and stands on its original location, at the corner of Water and Clifford streets. The main portion of the house, to which additions have been made at various times, is composed of squared oak logs. Its first windows were simply loop-holes, as it was built for a garrison house, for protection against the attacks of the Indians more than two hundred years ago. It was built by John Gilman, who

came to Exeter about the year 1648, and became a man of prominence in the town and State, being appointed Councillor when New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts in 1680. The house afterwards became the property of his grandson, Brigadier Peter Gilman, who was one of the great men of New Hampshire before the Revolution. Peter Gilman was a talented man, with immense wealth, and was honored by the Royal Governors, and so strongly was he attached to the Royalists at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle that it was ordered by the Provincial Congress that he confine himself to the town of Exeter, and not depart thence without leave of Congress or of the Committee of Safety. Brigadier Gilman died in 1788, in the old mansion. The house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Clifford, who kept boarders, principally students. It was with Mr. Clifford in this house that Daniel Webster boarded when he entered the Academy in 1796.

THE GILMAN MANSION ON WATER STREET, more recently called "the old Chadwick house," having been for many years occupied by the Chadwick family, is one of the most imposing and interesting of the many ancient buildings of Exeter. It was built by Nathaniel Ladd, 2nd, between 1721 and 1732; he bought the land of Eliphalet Coffin in the first named year, and the house is mentioned in a deed of 1732. The additions were put on about the year 1775. The central part is the original house, the front and rear portions forming the later additions. It is a fine specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the colonies before the Revolution. The original part is built of brick, covered with wood, while the newer portions are entirely of wood. The house is three stories in height, with dormer windows in the top story, and is divided into sixteen rooms. It was purchased by Daniel Gilman in 1747, and was the home of his son, Nicholas, from 1752 until his death in 1783. His oldest son, Governor John Taylor Gilman,

lived here for more than thirty years afterwards; upon his marriage with Mrs. Charlotte Hamilton, his third wife, he removed to her house on Front street, which is now occupied by Mrs. J. M. Lovering and Dr. L. Chesley. During the residence here of Nicholas Gilman and his son John Taylor, the house was the repository of the State's money, Col. Nicholas being Receiver-General and State Treasurer, and John Taylor succeeding his father in the latter office. It was rented to the Chadwick family from 1824 until 1878, part of which interval being occupied by Capt. Nathaniel Gilman, previous to his purchasing the farm on the other side of the river—which farm is now owned by his sons. The mansion was put in thorough repair several years ago, and is now owned and occupied by John T. Perry, Esq. Mr. Perry has one of the largest private libraries in town in which are many rare and curious books. He is much engaged in literary work, being the editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, besides furnishing articles to various magazines and papers. He was, previous to his removal to Exeter, for the period of twenty-five years the literary editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, to the successor of which, the *Commercial-Gazette*, he is still a regular contributor.

THE HOUSE OF GOV. JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN, where he spent his last years, was the large two-and-a-half story dwelling, on Front street, which was partly destroyed by fire in February, 1887, now owned by Mrs. James M. Lovering and Mrs. Thomas S. Kennard. This house was built by Kendall Lampson, in 1790, and on his death, a few years later, the house was sold, finally becoming the property of Mrs. Charlotte Hamilton, whom John Taylor Gilman married for his third wife. A wide hall extended through the house and the rooms were large and stately. The room which interested visitors most in this house was the landscape chamber, which derived its name from the fact that over the fire-place was a large panel with a picture painted

upon it, being the work of an English artist during the first of the present century. It was in this apartment which suffered greatly in the fire that Gov. John Taylor Gilman died in 1828. John Taylor Gilman was a man possessed of extraordinary abilities, of which he made the most. With simply an education such as was to be obtained at the common schools of his day, he nevertheless attained the highest success. He was one of the company which marched from Exeter on the news of the battle of Lexington. He it was who so impressively read the Declaration of Independence, in July, 1776, to his assembled fellow townsmen. He served in the Federal Congress in 1782 and 1783 and was Governor of New Hampshire for fourteen years. He gave the beautiful site of land upon which Phillips Exeter Academy now stands, and ever felt an affectionate concern in its welfare.

THE INN WHERE WASHINGTON BREAKFASTED, when he visited Exeter, shortly after sunrise, on the morning of November 4, 1789, was kept by Col. Samuel Folsom, a leading citizen, he being Lieutenant Colonel of the corps of Exeter Cadets, of which Col. John Phillips was the commander. The building was the one now occupied by Mr. George W. Dearborn as a residence, on the easterly corner of Court square and Water street, and was probably built about the year 1774.

THE PHILLIPS HOUSE, where Hon. John Phillips, founder of Phillips Exeter Academy, lived for many years after coming to Exeter was on the land on Water street where Getchell & Taylor's store is located. It was burned down March, 1873. Mr. Phillips married the widow of Nathaniel Gilman, and for a time lived in the house built for her by her first husband, in 1725, which was on the site occupied by the present Town Hall. The house was removed to make room for the Town Hall, and having been reduced one story in height, now occupies a place on the north side of Franklin street, where it may be easily dis-

tinguished by its old-fashioned gambrel roof. The title of Colonel was often prefixed to John Phillips' name in revolutionary times, he being the commanding officer of the Exeter Cadets, which is said to have been a well-drilled and disciplined corps.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF LEWIS CASS, on Cass street, now the residence of Mr. John Gilman, is one of the most interesting spots in that part of the town. Major Jonathan Cass, the father of Lewis, was a resident of the town before the Revolution. At the outbreak of the war, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted as a private soldier, and at the close of the war he was a captain. He resumed his residence in Exeter and here his distinguished son, Lewis Cass, was born in 1782. Lewis remained in Exeter till he finished his studies at the Academy. Through all the brilliant successes of his eventful life Gen. Cass cherished a strong affection for his birthplace, and visited the scenes of his childhood as often as opportunity permitted. Mr. Gilman made extensive improvements and repairs on the house, a number of years ago, but the exterior remains about the same as when built.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON, is the house on Main street, now owned and occupied by Mrs. S. S. Fletcher. William Robinson was Exeter's later philanthropist, whose princely bequest to his native town, for the establishment of a female seminary, gave him a position as a public benefactor second only to that universally accorded to John Phillips. William Robinson was born in Exeter, September 18, 1793, and attended Phillips Exeter Academy. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade early in life, and followed it for a time. When a young man he went to the South, settling in Georgia. He entered into business in Augusta, in that State and enjoyed a most prosperous career. He was a resident of Augusta and vicinity for fifty years, and was a warm friend of the educational institutions

of his adopted home. His death occurred at Summerville, Ga., May 13, 1864.

THE HOUSE WHERE WHITEFIELD DINED on the memorable day of his last visit to Exeter, September 29, 1770, was the residence of Daniel Gilman, now occupied by Rev. Noah Hooper. Daniel Gilman was a very devout Christian, and it is said that he always expressed the wish that when his end came it might come suddenly—without a painful or lingering illness. His wish was gratified, for he died suddenly in church, of apoplexy, October 15, 1780. This house was known as “the house at the fork of the roads,” and was probably built about the middle of the eighteenth century.

THE ORIGINAL ACADEMY BUILDING, which served as a school building for Phillips Exeter Academy till 1794, when it was outgrown, was a two-storied frame building of modest appearance, and was located on the westerly side of Academy street, on rising ground, some distance back from the street, directly in the rear of where the tenement house owned by Daniel Sanborn, 2d, now stands. When the new wooden building, specially designed for the purpose of the school, was erected in 1794, the first building was removed to the Plains, a short distance from the head of Front street, and is now owned by the heirs of B. L. Merrill, Esq. It now forms the front or main portion of what appears to be an old-time farm house, the additions in the rear having been made from time to time. The interior of the building shows many traces of its former use. From the portals of this old house went forth the earliest as well as some of the most distinguished of the alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, including Lewis Cass, Dudley Leavitt and many others.

THE OLD POWDER HOUSE is perhaps the only building in Exeter that has retained its original appearance and dimensions for upwards of a century. It is situated on the

east bank of the Squamscott river, directly opposite, the business part of the town. Built about the year 1760, it probably was first used to keep the military stores destined for the French and Indian wars, and later to stow the powder captured by the Provincials in the raid, under Sullivan, upon Fort William and Mary, in Portsmouth harbor, December, 1774. The building is built of common brick, the walls being fourteen inches in thickness, with a foundation of stone. It faces the cardinal points and is exactly square, being ten feet, three inches each way. The roof is pyramidal in form, built also of brick, and its height from the ground to the apex on the inside is about thirteen feet. The old powder house has figured in many of the stirring scenes of the early and exciting history of our town; but it has outlived its usefulness, and now gives a feeling of loneliness and decay. With a little care, it may stand an honored landmark for many years to come.

THE OLD FOLSOM HOUSE, which is the present residence of Charles N. Colbath on Newmarket road, has been several times moved. When it was the residence of General Nathaniel Folsom, whence its name, it stood on the easterly side of Court square on the site of the residence of the late Hon. Thomas J. Marsh. It was then moved farther up Front street to the lot between the present residence of Winthrop N. Dow, Esq., and Mrs. Emeline Merrill. Two years ago it was moved to its present site. General Folsom was a native of Exeter and was a soldier from early life. At the age of twenty-nine years he commanded a company raised to serve under Sir William Johnson against Crown Point. In 1774, he in part represented New Hampshire in the General Congress at Philadelphia. He was commissioned Major-General of all New Hampshire's troops on May 24, 1775. New Hampshire at this time had three regiments in the field, commanded by Stark, Poor and Reed. This appointment caused much jealousy on the part of Stark, and

so, when the army was placed on its new establishment, both Folsom and Stark were passed over by Congress, and Sullivan was made the Brigadier from this colony. Folsom then returned home and was not again called into active service, but continued in command of the militia. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, was repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, twice, in 1777 and 1779, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE OLD BANK, which for so many years was located on the corner of Water and Centre streets, of which Col. John Rogers was the cashier, was one of the most familiar of the old public buildings. Here for many years was transacted much of the financial business of Exeter and the surrounding towns, and Col. Rogers, who had an extended acquaintance, was universally respected for his honesty and uprightness. His feelings may be imagined, when on opening the bank vault on that eventful Monday morning of June 14, 1828, he discovered that about \$30,000 had been stolen since the hour of closing on the previous Saturday. Although at the hour of discovering the loss, the robbers were at home in Newport, R. I., they were soon apprehended through a too lavish display of the bills of the Exeter bank, the robbery of which had been widely advertised, and most of the money was recovered. The building became the property of the late Joseph L. Cilley, and was removed to the Plains by Professor B. L. Cilley, and located on the lot east of the school-house, on Park street. The roof was raised and another story added, so that its appearance is altered somewhat.

MRS. HALIBURTON'S BOARDING HOUSE, which stood close to the street on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Emeline Merrill, on Front street, was removed several years ago to Academy street, where it now does service as a tenement house. Its present location is sup-

posed to be directly in front of where the first Academy building stood. Mrs. Haliburton's house was a popular one with the students in the earlier days of the Academy, and her accommodations were always in demand to their fullest extent. Among her boarders were Dr. Palfrey, Jared Sparks and many others equally well known.

DR. SAMUEL TENNEY'S HOUSE is the building between the First Congregational church and the Town Hall, now occupied by Mr. Frank H. Hervey. Dr. Tenney served during the War of the Revolution as surgeon of one of the Rhode Island regiments. He had previously been a resident of Exeter, and after the war returned to the town and married. He was a man of uncommon literary and scientific attainments, and contributed to the publications of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a topographical account of Exeter to the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Tenney took a great interest in politics, and was a representative in Congress for seven years. This house was afterwards owned by Hon. Tristram Shaw, also a Representative in Congress, holding the office four years.

THE HACKETT HOUSE, where Col. James Hackett lived, is on High street, on the east side of the river, and is now occupied by Mr. Folsom Pinkham. Col. Hackett was a ship builder, and a man of enterprise and determination. He was one of the first to march to the scene of hostilities on the morning after the Concord fight, and the unanimous voice of his fellow volunteers made him commander of the extemporized company. He was repeatedly chosen to important military positions during the war, but his services were of such value in constructing ships of war and other craft for service on the coast, that he was but little on the field, although he was lieutenant of a company of light horse, commanded by John Langdon, in the Rhode Island campaign. After the war

Col. Hackett removed to Portsmouth. This same house was afterwards occupied by Gen. Peabody, a man conspicuous in public life during and after the Revolution. Gen. Peabody was Adjutant General of the State, and in 1779 and 1780 was a delegate to Congress.

THE BILEY GILMAN HOUSE, on Newmarket road, owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Samuel Peavey, was built in 1725 by James Gilman, to replace one which had been burnt. The rear portion is the original house, and is made of brick covered with wood. The front is a later addition. The arrangement of the chambers is most curious and the house would well repay a visit.

THE LIBERTY EMERY HOUSE, on Main street, now owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Ammi R. Wiggin, was built by Dr. Hall. He was a most patriotic man and having a daughter born about the time of the Declaration of Independence, named her Liberty; she afterwards married an Emery, and they resided in this house, hence its name. In it are to be found some curious examples of old style paneling.

THE DOCTOR TILTON HOUSE on Water street, now well-known as the "Centennial Exchange," and the HARVEY COLCORD HOUSE on the Plains, later known as the "Janvrin House," and now owned and occupied by Mrs. Abby A. Pierson, are both excellent examples of houses built in the last century.





EXETER'S SCHOOLS.

EXETER was early noted for excellent schools, and the town may justly lay claim to being the oldest scene of school education in the State, for prominent in the little band of colonists who cast their fortunes with Wheelwright, and accompanied him to Exeter in 1638, was Philemon Pormont, whose vocation was that of "teaching and nurturing children," and how reasonable it is to presume that he did not give up his calling on removing from Boston. A little more than a century after this, the town school had for its master, John Phillips, the founder of the Academy, and as he was possessed of the highest qualifications for such a calling, the excellence of the school while he had charge of it, at least, must be taken for granted. At the breaking out of the Revolution, a grammar school was maintained at the expense of the town, of which Clement Weeks was the teacher.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.—This celebrated school was founded by John Phillips, a native of Andover, Mass., but who was a resident of Exeter from the time he reached his twenty-second year. He was born December 27, 1719. His father was a clergyman of Andover, and under his care young Phillips was fitted for Harvard College, from which he graduated with high honors at the very early age of fifteen years. On settling in Exeter, John Phillips opened a private school, and after two years he was employed to teach the school supported by the town. He had in the meantime



PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

been engaged in the study of theology, but from natural diffidence and a lack of a proper appreciation of his own powers he declined settling over any parish, and finally, after listening to the eloquence of Whitefield, he abandoned all thought of ever occupying the sacred desk. He was one of the original members of the Second church in Exeter, and although urgently requested to become its pastor he firmly adhered to his former decision. He turned his attention to business, in which he was very successful, for after about thirty years of active business life he retired with a fortune so large as to be considered the wealthiest man in Exeter. He became a man of considerable prominence, and as he advanced in years he was invested with many offices of honor and trust. He was twice married, but left no children. He was continually bestowing large sums on charitable and educational institutions in his later years. Dartmouth and Princeton Colleges and Phillips Andover Academy were large recipients of his favors. He was a trustee of Dartmouth for twenty years, 1773-1793, founded and endowed the Phillips Professorship of Theology, and from that college received the degree of Doctor of Laws. The crowning work of his life was the founding of Phillips Exeter Academy, and the entire original endowment could not have been less than sixty-five thousand dollars. To this he gave the last and best years of his life, being the chairman of the Board of Trustees. He lived to see the school well established, but it is doubtful if he ever pictured for his favorite project a success so grand as has followed it for a century. His death took place April 21, 1795, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; he is buried in Exeter.

Phillips Exeter Academy was chartered April 3, 1781, 7/ but it was not till May 1, 1783 that it was formally opened. The original building, erected in the autumn of 1781, stood on the rise of ground a few rods west of Academy street. The second building, erected in 1794,

under the personal supervision of the founder, was located twenty feet to the west of the present structure, and its rear wall rested on the front line of the main part of the present building. It was a wooden building, 75 by 36 feet, surmounted by a handsome belfry. The building was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, December 18, 1870. The different halls about town were immediately secured and the work of the Academy was but slightly interrupted. On the 24th, of the same month, a meeting of the alumni was held in Boston, and steps taken to raise a fund for the erection of a new building. The friends of the school generously came to its assistance, and the present edifice was dedicated June 19, 1872. The architects were Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, and the building is considered one of the best structures of its kind in America. The main building is 75 by 55 feet, and two wings each 32 by 72 feet; a clock tower and belfry surmounts the main part. The clock was the gift of Jesse Seligman of New York City, while the bell was furnished by the class of 1870.

Abbot Hall, situated just east of the Academy, is a four story brick building (78 by 42 feet) and was built in 1855, and named for the former revered principal Dr. Abbot. It is used as a dormitory. The Academy is also the owner of Gorham Hall, a brick structure at the corner of Front and Court streets. This was built in 1851 by Major A. P. Blake, to replace the former hotel building on the same site destroyed by fire in 1850, and called the Squamscott House. The Academy became the owner in 1872 and named it Gorham Hall in honor of David W. Gorham, M. D., a member of the Board of Trustees at that time. The play ground, commonly called the "Campus" is on Linden street and contains over nine acres. It was purchased about 1871. In 1886, a magnificent Gymnasium was erected immediately in the rear of the Academy building, and fitted up so as to be one of the first in the country. A Laboratory



ACADEMY BUILDING, BURNED IN 1870.

is in the process of erection just west of the gymnasium. In the chapel of the Academy there is a large collection of portraits and busts, that have been obtained largely through the agency of ex-Governor Benjamin F. Prescott, a former member of the school.

The first Preceptor of the Academy was William Woodbridge, of Glastonbury, Conn., a graduate of Yale College. He resigned, October 8, 1788, on account of ill-health. The next Preceptor was the renowned Benjamin Abbot, LL. D. of Andover, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1788. He was immediately made an instructor in the Exeter Academy, and though not regularly chosen Preceptor until October 15, 1790, yet discharged the duties of that office from the first. Dr. Abbot proved a model teacher, and with his advent began that success which has ever since attended the Academy. The influence he exerted over his pupils lasted long after their school days were over, and the love and reverence felt by the scholars for their teacher were never outgrown. August 23, 1838, having completed a term of fifty years' service, Dr. Abbot resigned his trust. On this day was held a grand reunion of his former pupils, who gathered from all parts of the Union to take part in a public demonstration and pay fitting tribute to the close of so remarkable a career. This event was called the Abbot Festival and was attended by about four hundred of the alumni. At the alumni meeting Daniel Webster presided and addresses were made by Leverett Saltonstall, Edward Everett, Dr. John G. Palfrey, and many others whose names add lustre to the fame of the Academy and do honor to Dr. Abbot; afterwards the venerable Principal held an informal reception in the Academy hall. Soon a procession was formed under the marshalship of Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., and marched to the vestry of the First church, and to the number of three hundred partook of a dinner prepared by Major A. P.

Blake, of the Squamscott house. Daniel Webster presided and made an eloquent address, closing by presenting to Dr. Abbot, in behalf of his former pupils, a massive silver vase. Other speeches were made by Alexander H. Everett, Judge Nicholas Emery, John P. Hale, Jeremiah Smith, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, Mayor Chapman, of Boston, and Dr. John G. Palfrey. October 25, 1849, Dr. Abbot died at the age of eighty-seven years. His grave may be found in the new cemetery, near that of his friend, the Founder of the Academy. His successor in office was Gideon Lane Soule, who was born in Freeport, Me., July 25, 1796, graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1815, and from Bowdoin College in 1818. He was at once appointed assistant instructor in the Academy, and remained one year. In 1822, he was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in the Academy, and August 22, 1838, was made its Principal and remained in that capacity until his resignation July 1, 1873, when he was made "Principal Emeritus." In July, 1846, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College. The dedication of the new Academy building, June 19, 1872, was made the occasion of a festival in his honor, he having at the time completed fifty years of continuous service. The attendance was a notable one. Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, president of the Board of Trustees, delivered a finished address, paying the warmest tribute to Dr. Soule; then followed a poem by Mr. C. H. B. Snow, a former pupil. In the afternoon a procession was formed under the Chief Marshal James C. Davis, of Boston, and preceded by the United States Marine Band of Portsmouth, marched to the Town Hall where a tempting repast had been laid. Dr. John G. Palfrey presided. The oldest graduate present, John Swasey, aged eighty-five, related some anecdotes, and then Wendell Phillips was called upon to speak to the toast in honor of the Founder, his lineal ancestor. The gifted orator arose and responded in a most

eloquent speech. Dr. Soule was then introduced as the greatest living friend of the Academy, and responded amid cheers and the heartiest applause. Speeches were also made by President Chadbourne of Williams College, Hon. Amos Tuck, and others. One of the most notable speeches of the occasion was that delivered by John Langdon Sibley, the venerable librarian of Harvard College, who on that day was revealed as a most generous benefactor of the Academy. Dr. Soule died May 28, 1879, at the age of nearly eighty-three years. As in the case of the first Principal, the Academy was equally fortunate in having for its second Dr. Soule. He was a worthy successor of Dr. Abbot.

The third Principal was Albert Cornelius Perkins, who was born in Topsfield, Mass., on December 18, 1833. In 1852, he entered Phillips Andover Academy and after spending three years there entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1859. He then taught two years at the Andover Academy, then in the High School at Peabody, Mass., and was called to the High School at Lawrence, Mass., in 1863. May, 1873, he was elected Principal of the Academy and entered upon his duties in the following September. He remained at the Academy ten years, during which time the school steadily grew in numbers and influence. While at Exeter Mr. Perkins received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In May, 1883, Dr. Perkins resigned his trust, having accepted the Principalship of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he still remains. He left Exeter to enter upon his new duties, thoroughly respected for his sterling character and the conscientious discharge of his duties. On June 20 and 21 of this year occurred the centennial celebration of the Academy. Elaborate preparations had been made and the sons of the Academy flocked in large numbers to assist in the festivities. On the evening of the first day a reunion of the alumni was held in the Academy chapel, immediately fol-

lowing an out-of-door concert rendered by the American Band of Providence, which furnished the music during the entire festival. Dr. Perkins welcomed the guests, and he was followed in brief addresses by Professor A. S. Packard of Bowdoin College, Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Andover, ex-Governor B. F. Prescott, Hon. Charles H. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, Judge Nathaniel Holmes, of Peterboro, and Rev. Messrs. Augustus Woodbury and Richard Montagu, of Providence. On Thursday the exercises were held in a large tent erected on the Common in front of the Academy. Rev. John H. Morison opened with prayer, followed by an oration by Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, class of 1844, and poem by Edward Hale, of Northampton, Mass., class of 1875. Dinner was served at two o'clock, the alumni and guests marching in procession under the marshalship of Russell Sturgis, Jr., of Boston. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Packard. Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, presided. The following toasts were given: "The Memory of the Founder," replied to by Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody; "The Academy of the Past," Gov. Benjamin F. Butler; "The Work of the Academy," President Eliot, of Harvard University; "The Home of the Academy," Rev. Dr. Hitchcock; "Our Benefactors," Hon. George S. Hale; "The Academy as it is," Charles G. Fall, Esq. A grand promenade concert and ball was held in the large tent in the evening, which was largely attended. A fund was started at this celebration for the use of the Academy; quite a sum was pledged, including the munificent gift of \$25,000 by John Charles Phillips, Esq., a trustee of the school, who has since deceased. During the following year the school had no Principal, but Professor George A. Wentworth acted as Dean of the Faculty. In September, 1884, Walter Quincy Scott, D. D., the fifth Principal of the Academy, entered upon his duties. Dr. Scott was born in Dayton, Ohio, in

1846. Removing at an early age to Iowa, he began his studies at Fairfield University, but left in order to join the cavalry attached to Sherman's army, where he remained until the close of the war. He then entered Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., whence he was graduated in 1869 with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of his class, and was immediately appointed tutor in the ancient languages at that institution. In 1873, he was promoted to the chair of Latin Language and Literature, but soon obtained leave of absence for the purpose of pursuing his studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. In February, 1874, Dr. Scott was ordained and installed pastor of the Arch street Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, whence he was called to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Wooster, Ohio. In 1881, he was chosen President of the Ohio State University at Columbus, whence he was appointed to his present position. During Dr. Scott's administration the Academy has enjoyed the highest prosperity, and to-day bears more names on its rolls than ever before. A complete English course of four years parallel with the Classical course has been established. Within the past few years the Academy has received several most generous legacies, notably those of Mr. Francis E. Parker, amounting to over \$100,000, and that of Dr. Frank P. Hurd amounting to over \$50,000. In March, 1875, Woodbridge Odlin, Esq., founded the Odlin Professorship of English by the gift of \$20,000. Other generous benefactors to the school have been Hon. George Bancroft, Miss Martha Hale, Hon. Nathaniel Gordon, Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., and Henry Winckley, Esq. In speaking of the influences which have worked to form the Academy, while the post of honor should be accorded to Dr. Abbot and Dr. Soule, much is due to those who have occupied the subordinate positions of instructors. Such minds as those of Dana, Hildreth, Abbot, Peabody, Ware, Walker, Bowen,

Hoyt, Chadbourne, Wentworth and Cilley, could not well work in an institution without imparting influence for good to the school. The true value of the services of Professors George Albert Wentworth and Bradbury Longfellow Cilley for the long term of years they have been connected with the school cannot be too highly estimated. The former entered upon his duties in 1858, the latter in 1859—thus each has been in service for a longer period than any one since the foundation of the school with the exception of Drs. Abbot and Soule. Phillips Exeter Academy now enjoys a reputation second to that of no preparatory school in the country, a reputation earned by its good works.

ROBINSON FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Robinson Female Seminary was founded by William Robinson, a native of Exeter, whose wise disposal of the accumulations of a most successful business career has raised to his memory a monument that will prove as enduring as Phillips Exeter Academy has become to the memory of John Phillips. William Robinson was born in the year 1793, in the house on Main street now occupied by Mrs. S. S. Fletcher. His mother was a daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt, of Exeter. His father died when William was but seven years of age, and Mrs. Robinson, being left without property, went with her children to live with her father, and it was on the Leavitt homestead, now owned by Samuel W. Leavitt, Esq., that William Robinson passed the days of his childhood and youth. He attended the public schools of Exeter till 1807, when, at the age of thirteen he entered Phillips Exeter Academy. After an attendance of three years at the Academy, William Robinson was apprenticed with Charles Norris to learn the printer's trade. He served his apprenticeship most faithfully, and then was employed as a journeyman till the year 1817, when he went South as a clerk in the store of Harry Kelly, who was also a native of Exeter. He soon found that business pursuits were more

to his taste than the art of printing, and it was not long before he became engaged in the cotton trade. In a comparatively short time he reaped a fortune, which on the settlement of his estate in 1866-7, notwithstanding many losses consequent upon the war, amounted to nearly half a million dollars. Mr. Robinson died at Summerville, Ga., May 13, 1864.

The fund left by Mr. Robinson to found the Seminary, although not quite \$200,000, had accumulated to considerably more than that amount during the time which elapsed before it came into the possession of the trustees, and that sum was settled upon as the permanent fund of the Seminary. As the town, by a provision in the will, was to provide a suitable building, so much of the accumulation above \$200,000 was borrowed from the trustees, as served to purchase the beautiful tract of land and erect the sightly and substantial edifice which adorns it. The management of the Seminary, by a special act of Legislature, is vested in a board of seven trustees, selected without regard to party ties or religious preferences, chosen by ballot by the legal voters of the town at the Annual Town Meeting, in such order that a vacancy will occur every year. Their term of service is seven years. The Seminary was partially opened April 15, 1867, in the old Town Hall on Court street, where for two and a half years it was under the charge of Miss Worcester and assistants. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, the present building was dedicated, and at the same time Eben S. Stearns, LL. D., assumed the charge of the Seminary as Principal. The corner stone of the building was laid on July Fourth of the year previous, with Masonic rites, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Hampshire, Hon. Charles H. Bell, Grand Master.

Dr. Stearns was born in Bedford, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1841. Prior to his acceptance of the position in Exeter, he had taught at the Female Academy

at Ipswich, Mass., the Massachusetts Normal School, and the Female Seminary at Albany, N. Y. October 6, 1875, Dr. Stearns resigned his trust here in order to accept the Chancellorship of the University of Tennessee, Nashville, where he remained until his death which occurred April 11, 1887. He was succeeded in the Seminary by Miss Harriet E. Paine, who had been in charge of the mathematical department under Dr. Stearns. Miss Paine was in turn succeeded by Miss Annie M. Kilham, in May, 1878, who remained until June, 1883, when she resigned. The present Principal, George N. Cross, A. M., entered upon his duties the following September. Mr. Cross was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1876 and previous to his coming to Exeter had taught in the Johnson School at North Andover, Mass., and the Manning School at Ipswich, Mass. During the last three years a great step forward has been made in the study of chemistry and physics, largely through the endeavors of Principal Cross. He has arranged a working chemical laboratory where each member of the class can form most of the experiments personally, and steps have been taken towards providing a suitable laboratory for the physics department. The standing of the school has never been better than to-day.

During the eighteen years that have elapsed since the opening of the Seminary, pupils have been admitted from all the New England states, although Exeter has always furnished the largest number, there being a special provision for the admission of all pupils residing in Exeter, who have attained the age of nine years and are qualified to enter the Grammar School. The tuition is free to all residents of Exeter. The graduates, who have gone forth, are, many of them, occupying important positions in various callings and all reflect honor on their *alma mater*.

HIGH SCHOOL.—In 1848, a High School was established in what was then District No. 1, and opened for its first ses-



ROBINSON FEMALE SEMINARY.

sion on July 10, of that year, under the principalship of Mr. E. G. Dalton, with twenty-seven names on its register—eleven males and sixteen females. To the Prudential Committee of that year, Messrs. John Kelly, Nathaniel Shute and Joseph G. Hoyt, great credit is due for their labors in the establishment of this school. Mr. Dalton remained in charge until 1853, when he resigned to give his attention to other professions. He studied both theology and medicine, and for the last years of his life lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Dalton paid his last visit to Exeter in 1885, on the occasion of the High School Reunion, when he was most warmly welcomed by his former pupils. He died in Cincinnati, August 2, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Eastman, who remained in charge of the school for about one year, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. N. F. Carter, who was Principal from 1854 to 1864. Mr. Carter is at present residing in Concord, N. H. Mr. O. M. Fernald next assumed charge, but remained only a short time; he is at present Professor of Greek in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Next came Mr. Dupee, who was here in 1866-67, and was succeeded by Mr. John T. Gibson who remained from 1867 until January, 1870, when he resigned to accept a position in Peru, Illinois. Mr. Frederick Fogg filled out the unexpired school term and then Mr. Martin L. Fiske taught one term. Mr. Fiske resigned to accept a position in the mathematical department of Amherst College, and is at present living at Temple, N. H. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Gibson entered upon a second term of service to the gratification of the citizens of the town and remained until April, 1872, when he again resigned. He is at present superintendent of schools at Jamaica Plains, Mass. In April, 1872, the present Principal, Albion Burbank, A. M., entered upon his duties. Mr. Burbank is a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of 1862, and under his charge the school has been

most prosperous. In the latter part of 1884, steps were taken in relation to a reunion of the former pupils of this school. This took place June 30, of the next year, and was attended by a large number of the graduates and their friends. They assembled in the court-room and under the marshalship of Dr. G. E. Mitchell of Haverhill, Mass., proceeded to the Town Hall where a fine dinner was served by Mr. Frank H. Hervey. Music was furnished by Carter's Orchestra of Boston. Professor Marshall S. Snow of Washington University, St. Louis, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. E. G. Dalton, Rev. N. F. Carter, Messrs. Albion Burbank, Charles H. Gerrish, William P. Chadwick, Sperry French, John D. Lyman, and Frank A. Merrill. In the evening a grand reception and ball was held in the Town Hall, and an Alumni Association of the school was formed with the following officers: pres., Prof. M. S. Snow; vice-pres., Prof. Albion Burbank; sec. and treas., Frank A. Merrill; ex-com., Frank A. Merrill, Henry A. Shute, John A. Brown. The next reunion will be held in June, 1891.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Besides the High school, Exeter is blessed with a large number of excellent schools under competent teachers. The town appropriates about \$6,800 annually for their support, which is \$1,700 more than the amount required by law. Under the new school law which went into effect March 1, 1886, the whole town constitutes one school district under the control of a Board of Education consisting of three members for a term of three years, so elected that a vacancy occurs each year. The present Board consists of Hon. John D. Lyman, chairman; John A. Brown, secretary; George W. Weston, treasurer. The number of scholars the past year has been about 490, divided as follows: High school, average attendance 32, Mr. Albion Burbank, teacher; Grammar school, average attendance 75, Mr. Sperry French, teacher; Sub-Grammar school, average attendance 54, Miss Jennie S. Cartland,

teacher; Plains Intermediate, average attendance 40, Miss S. Louise Hicks, teacher; Hall Place Intermediate, average attendance 45, Miss Josephine P. Dow, teacher; Grove street Primary, average attendance 45, Miss Mary E. Calef, teacher; Prospect Hill Primary, average attendance 36, Mrs. Kate H. Davis, teacher; Spring street Primary, average attendance 40, Miss Jennie R. Harvey, teacher; School street Primary, average attendance 40, Miss Hattie B. Adams, teacher; Plains Primary, average attendance 40, Miss Susie A. Cook, teacher; Hampton Road school, average attendance 15, Miss Amanda Brown, teacher; Newmarket Road school, average attendance 7, Miss Eva L. Brown, teacher; Kingston Road school, average attendance 7, Miss Mary J. Perkins, teacher; Epping Road school, average attendance 7, Miss Carrie E. Mace, teacher. Many of the teachers have been connected with the schools for a long term of years, notably Mr. French, who has occupied his present position for thirty years, and to this fact is largely due the excellent reputation the Exeter schools have throughout the state. A new building will be erected the present summer on the Spring street lot and extensive additions will be made to the High school building so as to furnish enlarged facilities to the school, there located.

THE TOWN LIBRARY.—Although a library may not be called a school, yet it is most surely as much of an educational agency as any school. The Town Library was started in 1853 when the town voted the sum of three hundred dollars for its establishment. From this small beginning it has grown until now the names of more than 6,300 books are on its registers. The books are solid and substantial; the fiction represented is of the best and the most wholesome, the department of biography and history is very full,—in a word there is not a worthless book in the whole number. Moreover the set of the *Congressional Globe and Record* is nearly complete, and there is a large number of

other valuable public documents, the Library being in constant receipt of the government publications. The income of the Library consists of the annual appropriation by the town of \$500, and since 1887, the income of \$5,000 generously bequeathed by the late Dr. Charles A. Merrill; the latter is restricted to the purchase of books of *permanent* value. The library is located in the old Court House on Court street, and its exposed location in a wooden building is to be greatly deplored. It is under the management of a Library Committee of three persons chosen annually at the March meeting. The present committee consists of Messrs. John T. Perry, Albion Burbank and John J. Bell; the present librarian is Miss Frances E. Moulton.





EXETER'S CHURCHES.

EXETER is especially favored with church privileges, services of no less than seven denominations being regularly conducted. It is proposed in this chapter to give a brief sketch of the history of each society and also a complete list of the organizations and officers belonging to each.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The little colony which formed the settlement of Exeter, was composed for the most part of those who had been members of Wheelwright's church in England and of those in Massachusetts who had sided with his theological views. Naturally the formation of a church was one of the first matters attended to upon their arrival. The first house of worship was located near the present site of the brickyard of Mr. Geo. W. Wiggin. Wheelwright remained pastor of the church until he removed from Exeter in 1643, and for several years the society made ineffectual efforts to settle a pastor. May 30, 1650, a call was extended to the Rev. Samuel Dudley, who then became their pastor and remained as such until his death in 1683. He was buried in the old grave-yard near the present gas-works. Under his charge the society was prosperous and a new church edifice was erected near the site of the first. For some years there was no settled minister, although it is very probable that the Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, supplied this pulpit more or less between 1683 and 1690. Elder William Wentworth then officiated until some time in 1693, resigning on account of his advanced

age. The next settled occupant of the pulpit, Rev. John Clark, made his acceptance of the charge conditional upon the erection of a new building. This was placed just in front of the present church and was completed in 1697. Rev. Mr. Clark was ordained on September 21, 1698. On the Sunday preceding his ordination a confession of faith and covenant was signed by the members of the First church in Exeter, the organization of which has ever since been maintained. Mr. Clark remained with the church until his death, July 25, 1705 at the age of thirty-five years, and was buried in the yard of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. John Odlin, a graduate of Harvard in 1702, who was ordained November 12, 1706 and remained with them until his death, November 20, 1754. In 1743, his son, Rev. Woodbridge Odlin was settled as his colleague. In the spring of 1731, the fourth meeting-house of this society was finished near the site of its immediate predecessor; a little later a steeple was added and a bell hung. In 1775, the steeple was blown down in a heavy gale, but was soon rebuilt at the expense of the town. The building lasted until 1798 when it was replaced by the present edifice. Rev. Woodbridge Odlin continued as his father's colleague and pastor of the church until his death, March 10, 1776. Both father and son were conscientiously opposed to the views advanced by Whitefield, and a majority of the society stood with them. But a considerable number withdrew and organized the Second church. October 9, 1776, Rev. Isaac Mansfield became settled over the church, and he continued pastor until his dismissal, at his own request, August 22, 1787. Rev. Mr. Tappan, afterwards a distinguished theological professor of Cambridge, Mass., then received a call which was declined. On June 2, 1790, Rev. William F. Rowland was ordained, and remained in charge of the church until his dismissal, at his own request, December 5, 1828. He passed the remainder of his life in Exeter, dying in 1842, at

the age of eighty-two years. The next settled pastor was Rev. John Smith, a graduate of Yale College, who was installed March 12, 1829, and dismissed, at his own request, February 14, 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. William Williams, who was installed May 18, 1838, and resigned October 1, 1842. Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, the next settled pastor, remained but a very short time, being installed September 20, 1843, and dismissed, July 30, 1844. He was succeeded by Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock who was ordained November 19, 1845. He was dismissed, at his own request, July 7, 1852. He afterwards became a most distinguished divine, holding at the time of his death, June 16, 1887, the position of President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. His successor was the Rev. William D. Hitchcock, who was installed October 5, 1853. His ministry terminated with his death, November 23, 1854. Rev. Nathaniel Lasell, the next settled minister, was installed June 19, 1856, and dismissed at his own request, June 12, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. Elias Nason, a graduate of Brown University, who was installed November 22, 1860, and was dismissed at his own request, June 27, 1865. He removed to Billerica, Mass., where he passed the rest of his life engaged in antiquarian and literary pursuits, also acquiring considerable reputation in the lecture field. He died June 17, 1887. Rev. John O. Barrows, the next incumbent of the pastorate, was installed December 5, 1866, and was dismissed at his own request, October 6, 1869. He was succeeded by the Rev. Swift Byington, the present pastor, and the sixteenth in order of succession, who was installed June 2, 1871. Mr. Byington is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1847, and of the Andover Theological Seminary of the class of 1850, remaining there another year in advanced study. He had received a unanimous call from the society in 1855, which call was declined. Under his ministrations both the membership of the church and the attendance at

the regular services have largely increased, and the society is in a most prosperous condition. A magnificent organ was ordered for the society by the late Dr. Charles A. Merrill, but was not completed until after the donor's decease. It was used for the first time at the services on January 2, 1887.

The following are the officers of the society for the year 1888: parish clerk, Charles H. Knight, 2nd; assessors, John T. Perry, George S. Cutts, Mathew S. Pike; treas., William L. Gooch; déacons, William L. Gooch, Thomas E. Folsom, Mathew S. Pike; clerk of society, Albert N. Dow; Sunday school supt., Horace P. Robinson; asst. supt., Charles H. Knight, 2nd; lib., William B. Burlingame; sec. and treas., Edgar A. Kaharl; org., Miss Helen Dutch. First Church Union.—Pres., Mrs. John T. Perry; vice-pres., Mrs. W. H. C. Follansby; sec., Mrs. Roswell P. Thomson; treas., Miss Ellen M. Stickney. First Church Benevolent Society.—Pres., Mrs. Swift Byington; sec., Miss Ellen Gerrish; treas., Mrs. Samuel Hall. Society of Christian Endeavor.—Pres., Miss Fannie Perry; vice-pres., Miss Florence Dow; sec., Albert N. Dow; treas., Miss Fannie E. Smith. Young Ladies' Society.—Pres., Miss Fannie Perry; sec., Miss Carrie W. Byington; treas., Miss Minnie J. DeMeritte.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In 1743, the members of the First church, forty-one in number, who had been zealous supporters of Whitefield, being outvoted in the choice of a colleague for their venerable pastor, Rev. John Odlin, withdrew and on June 2, 1744, became organized as the Second church. A meeting house was immediately erected on the land where the house of Winthrop N. Dow now stands. It was in this house that Whitefield intended to speak on the day before his death, September 29, 1770, but it being much too small to accommodate his audience, he was forced to speak in the open air on the opposite side of the street nearly in front of the house now occupied by

the Misses Lovering. This society was not recognized by the colonial legislature until 1755, when the members were legally exempted from paying further tribute to their mother church. For several years after their organization the infant society struggled on without any settled pastor. In 1747, Hon. John Phillips, afterwards founder of Phillips Exeter Academy, and one of the members, was invited to become the pastor, but declined. August 31, 1747, Rev. Daniel Rogers, a graduate of Harvard College, became their pastor, and remained as such until his death December 9, 1785. He was noted for his piety and zeal for the welfare of his people and died universally lamented. For the next seven years the society was without a pastor; Rev. Samuel Austin, of New Haven, who received a call in 1790, declining to accept. November 29, 1792, Rev. Joseph Brown was installed over the parish and remained in charge five years, when he was dismissed at his own request, August 28, 1797. He died at Deer Isle, Maine, in 1804. The society now remained without a settled pastor for sixteen years, and fell off sadly in membership and interest. After 1808 the sacrament of the Lord's Supper seems to have been discontinued, together with the other ordinances, so that when several who had joined the parish from time to time, desired, in 1812, to connect themselves with the church, by profession of faith or otherwise, they learned that nothing could be done about it. These did however unite together for purposes of religious improvement, and to promote religion in the parish, and in the following year, in company with several returning members of the former church, and the withdrawal of a few others from the First church they became associated together by Confession of Faith and Covenant, and sought recognition as a church. As such they were duly constituted after mature deliberation by a Council convened from the neighboring churches for the purpose, December 23 and 24, 1813, at the house

of Benjamin Abbot, Principal of Phillips Academy. Rev. Hosea Hildreth, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Academy, supplied the pulpit for about four years until a permanent pastor was obtained. September 11, 1817, Rev. Isaac Hurd, who had received his theological education in Edinburgh, Scotland, and had first preached in London, was installed as pastor and remained as such until his death October 4, 1856. Dr. Hurd was greatly beloved by his parishioners and during his pastorate effectively built up the small and enfeebled society he had found at the beginning of his charge. In 1847, Rev. Samuel D. Dexter was chosen as colleague of Dr. Hurd and was ordained December 2, of that year. He continued his labors with the church until his untimely death, April 20, 1850, at the age of twenty-four years. In 1823 the present edifice was built in the south-eastern part of the Academy yard, and, with the exception of an addition of fifteen feet in length built in 1862, remains substantially unchanged. Rev. Asa D. Mann succeeded Mr. Dexter as colleague pastor and was installed November 19, 1851, his pastorate ending July 8, 1857. He died at Braintree, Mass., February 16, 1885. His successor was Rev. Orpheus T. Lanphear, who was installed February 2, 1858, and resigned February 21, 1864. In 1858, a Mission School was established by Miss Caroline Kelly, under the auspices of the church, which continued for twelve years in a work of great usefulness and success until all the scholars found a home in the several church Sabbath schools of the town. Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., a graduate of Bowdoin College, was installed his successor September 5, 1865, and was dismissed at his own request, July 18, 1870. Mr. Chickering removed to Washington, D. C., and ever since has served as a professor in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in that city. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. George E. Street, the eighth in order, who was installed

March 30, 1871. Mr. Street is a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1858, and of the Andover Theological Seminary of the class of 1863, and was called to this church from the pastorate of the First Congregational church, Wiscasset, Maine. The parsonage on Court street was secured during the pastorate of Mr. Chickering and was extensively remodeled in 1879. The Elm street chapel was purchased in 1872, having previously been used as a place of worship by the Second Baptist society. An unusual religious awakening took place in this church in the spring of 1874, the result of which was that twenty-eight persons united with the church upon profession of faith. A remarkably exact painting of the first church edifice of this society has been reproduced by Mrs. George E. Street, from descriptions told her by persons who had seen the building before it was removed, aided by a partial plan. This, painted as it is upon a pew door of the old church, will be an object of especial interest to the present members of the society, and all others.

The officers of the society for the year 1888 are as follows: Parish clerk, Charles G. Conner; assessors, George N. Cross, Phillips White, Jr., William P. Chadwick; treas., William P. Chadwick; deacons, Nathaniel Gordon, Hervey Kent; standing com., Rev. George E. Street, Nathaniel Gordon, Hervey Kent, Samuel Sinclair, John J. Bell; clerk, John J. Bell. Sunday-School Officers.—Supt., Abraham A. Towle; asst. supt., John J. Bell; librarian, Mrs. Jeanette P. Talbot; treas., Frank N. Graves. Organist, Albert C. Buzell. Ladies' Benevolent Society.—Pres., Mrs. John Chadwick; sec. and treas., Mrs. George E. Street. Woman's Board.*—Pres., Miss Abby E. McIntire; sec., Miss Laura P. Hill; treas., Mrs. John T. Perry. Society of Christian Endeavor.—Pres., Charles W. Graves; vice-pres., John I. Phinney, P. E. A. '88; sec., Everett C. Ellis; treas., Miss Bessie Hill.

*In connection with the First Church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—A Baptist church was organized in Exeter, October 7, 1800, consisting of ten members, and a society was formed the next spring, the expenses being defrayed by voluntary subscription. Meetings were held regularly for religious worship, but the limited means of the society enabled them at first to have preaching but part of the time. They first met at the house of Harvey Colcord, afterwards at the Centre school-house, which stood on the present Spring street lot. In 1805, the society built and dedicated their first meeting-house, which was situated on Spring street, just back of the present blacksmith shop of Charles Lane. From this time until June, 1818, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Barnabas Bates, Rev. Ebenezer L. Boyd, Rev. Charles O. Kimball and Rev. James McGregor. In 1817, a Sabbath school was first commenced in connection with the society; Mr. John F. Moses was the first teacher, and continued, with some interruption, as superintendent for more than fifty years. He died December 24, 1877, having been most closely identified with the interests of the society from near its organization. The first settled minister was Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, who served as such from June, 1818, until September, 1828; a little later in the same year he was succeeded by Rev. John Newton Brown, who remained as pastor until February, 1833. His successor was Rev. John Cannon, who was ordained May 29, 1833, and remained until February 16, 1834. A new church edifice was built on Water street during this pastorate and dedicated November 19, 1834. Rev. John N. Brown was again called to the pulpit, which he occupied from the fall of 1834 to April 22, 1838. For two years the society was without a settled pastor, but for part of that period the pulpit was regularly supplied by Rev. J. G. Naylor. In November, 1840, Rev. Noah Hooper, Jr., was invited to become the pastor and remained as such from December of that year until July 20, 1845. For the next three years

there was no settled pastor, Mr. T. H. Archibald preaching part of the time. In the summer of 1848, Rev. Elijah J. Harris was settled as the pastor and remained as such until April 7, 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. James French, who occupied the pulpit from January, 1851, until January 1, 1853. The next year or so the pulpit was supplied by Rev. P. R. Russell, and in September, 1854, Rev. Franklin Merriam was installed and remained as pastor until November, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. James J. Peck, who was installed January, 1857, and continued as pastor until April 1, 1861. On July 1, 1861, Rev. Noah Hooper assumed charge of the church for a second time and continued as pastor until the autumn of 1871, when he was dismissed at his own request. Mr. Hooper is still residing in Exeter at a ripe age. December 1, 1871, the present pastor, Rev. John N. Chase, entered upon his duties; being installed January 16, 1872. Mr. Chase is a graduate of the Theological Department of the Rochester University, of the class of 1859. Early in this pastorate steps were taken to secure an eligible lot, and to raise the necessary funds for building a new church edifice. This commodious structure, situated at the corner of Front and Spring streets, which is an ornament to the town, was dedicated June 6, 1876. In the work of building this church Deacon John F. Moses and Henry C. Moses, Esq., took a most active part, besides contributing most generously to the funds. Previous to the work of building, the church obtained from the State Legislature, in 1874, an act of incorporation as the "First Baptist Church of Exeter." The pews belong to the church, no individual, however much he may have contributed, having any ownership in them. The free pew system has been in operation several years and has proved successful. In the spring of 1885, the remaining balance of indebtedness for the church was entirely cancelled. The church has received frequent additions by revivals. In 1874, there was

a gain by baptism of 32; in 1877-78, 28; in 1883-84, 26; in 1887, 17. During the sixteen and a half years of the present pastorate, 112 have been received on profession, and 92 by letter or experience. In this time 54 have been dismissed to other churches, and 75 have died. The present membership numbers 249.

In 1854, twenty-two members withdrew from this church and organized a new society. They first held their meetings in a hall on Water street, but soon built a place of worship on Elm street, which was dedicated, October 1, 1856. Up to this time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. B. Lane. Shortly after the new house was dedicated, Rev. T. H. Archibald was settled as the minister and remained with them about two years. For some time after his dismissal the pulpit was supplied by students from the Newton Theological Seminary, and by Rev. Mr. Mayhew. In 1862, Rev. Charles Newhall was installed as their pastor and remained as such about eight years. In 1871, the societies having decided to reunite, the Elm street organization was given up, and the meeting house was sold to the Second church and is now used as a chapel by that society.

The officers of the society for the year 1888, are as follows: Church Clerk, George W. Wiggin; trustees of the corporation, Henry C. Moses, Daniel Smith, Herbert F. Dunn, John L. Smith, James McKissock; clerk of corporation, B. Frank Swasey; treas., Charles A. Lane; deacons, Daniel Smith, Henry C. Moses. Sunday School Officers.—Supt., Henry C. Moses; asst. supt., Herbert F. Dunn; sec. and treas., Frank E. Rollins; asst. sec. and treas., Elbridge A. Goodwin; librarians, Arthur Swallow, Miss Belle Carter. Organist, Mrs. Emma L. Knight. Treas. of church, John L. Smith. Ladies' Social Circle.—Pres., Mrs. John N. Chase; vice-pres., Mrs. B. F. Swasey; sec., Miss Eugenia Moses; treas., Miss Lucy Hooper. Woman's Home Mission.—Pres., Miss Emma Dolloff; sec., Miss S. Louise Hicks;

treas., Miss Harriet L. Twombly. Woman's Foreign Mission.—Pres., Miss Hattie B. Adams; sec., Mrs. Daniel Smith; treas., Miss Addie Dolloff. Society of Christian Endeavor.—Pres., Fred E. Wheet, P. E. A. '89; vice-pres., Miss Florence A. Frenyear; sec., Harry J. Hall, P. E. A. '90; treas., Miss Hannah Tucke.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The history of the Methodist church in Exeter began in 1830, when Rev. D. I. Robinson preached occasionally. In 1831, Rev. Messrs. Worthing and Mason, from Newmarket, preached at Exeter. In 1832 Exeter became a regular station, to which Rev. Azel P. Brigham was appointed, the services being held in the old court house. In 1833, Rev. A. H. Worthing was the pastor, and in 1834, Rev. Samuel Hoyt was settled over the society, the services being now held in the Universalist church, by invitation of that society. In this year the brick church situated on Portsmouth Avenue was erected. In 1835, the pastor was Rev. W. H. Hatch, while in 1836, three ministers succeeded each other in quick succession, Rev. Messrs. Alfred Metcalf, O. Hinds and Jacob Sanborn. The latter occupied the pulpit for the next three years, 1837-39, and under his ministry the church reached its highest state of prosperity, numbering about one hundred and eighty members. In 1840-41, Rev. E. D. Trickey was the pastor, and he was succeeded in 1842 by Rev. D. I. Robinson. In 1841-42 the question of slavery and other discordant matters caused a division in the church and for some time Exeter was united with Amesbury, but finally the organization was discontinued. In 1847 Rev. Isaac W. Huntley and, in 1848-9, Rev. Ebenezer Peaslee were the pastors. In 1858, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. James M. Buckley, who is at present editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*, and is considered one of the leading divines in the Methodist denomination. Rev. Mr. Stokes was pastor in 1859, and with him the church expired

although in 1861-62, Rev. John W. Adams, who was then stationed at South Newmarket, occasionally preached. April 15, 1865, Mr. Henry Little established a class-meeting, and in 1867, at the earnest invitation of a few members, Rev. C. W. Millen came from Concord, N. H., and organized the present society. The members then numbered about twenty-five and the services were held in Mission Hall on Water street. Mr. Millen was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Folsom, September 8, 1867, and in 1868, Rev. H. B. Copp was stationed here, and during his ministry in 1869 the present house of worship was purchased from the Unitarian society at a cost of four thousand dollars. He was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Quimby, who labored with the society the three years, 1871-2-3, and was followed in 1874-5 by Rev. S. C. Farnham. He, in turn, was succeeded in 1876-7-8, by Rev. J. H. Haines, and in 1879-80, Rev. M. Howard was the pastor. In 1881-2, Rev. J. W. Walker was stationed over this society, but on account of ill-health was unable to complete the whole of the latter Conference year, and the vacancy was supplied by Rev. C. H. Hannaford, who began his labors, September 10, 1882. In 1883, Rev. C. J. Fowler was the pastor. In 1884, the centennial year of organized Methodism in America, Rev. John W. Adams became the pastor and continued as such for three years, 1884-5-6. He was succeeded by Rev. C. S. Nutter, who remained pastor but one year, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. G. A. McLaughlin.

The officers of this society for the year 1888 are as follows: Trustees.—Frank M. Davis, Hezekiah Scammon, Henry Irvine, Christopher S. Button, Luther Thompson, John Button, Juan R. Hatch, Jacob R. Pettengill: sec. and treas., Christopher S. Button. Stewards.—Jacob R. Pettengill, recording steward; Benjamin W. Coleman, treas.; William R. Button, Elijah W. Smart, Charles H. Staples, William A. Moore, Adolphus Smart, Charles H. Knight, George

Carter, Henry Little, Charles W. Eastman, Charles H. Colcord, John H. Fogg; class leaders, Elijah W. Smart, Henry Irvine. Sunday School.—Supt., Charles H. Knight; asst. supt., Elijah W. Smart; librarians, Mrs. Emma Smart, Miss Sarah Little; sec. and treas., Miss Carrie Hill. Organist, Miss Mabel Morgan. Sunday School Missionary Society.—Pres., Charles H. Knight; vice. pres., Elijah W. Smart; sec. and treas., Miss Jennie S. Cartland. Woman's Foreign Mission Society.—Pres., Mrs. George A. McLaughlin; vice-pres., Mrs. C. N. Dinsmore; sec. and treas., Miss Jennie S. Cartland; cor. sec., Mrs. Amasa Haines.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic).—The first observance of the rites of the Catholic church in Exeter was in 1849, when mass was said in the house of Daniel Fenton, by Rev. J. O'Donnell, of Lawrence, Mass. He was succeeded by Rev. John McDonald, of Haverhill, Mass., who made regular monthly visits to Exeter and Newmarket, masses being held in a loft on Spring street. Rev. Father Canovan, of Portsmouth, succeeded Father McDonald, mass being said in the Universalist church on Centre street. The first resident pastor was Rev. T. Ph. Perrache, who was appointed, July, 1859, and was succeeded in May, 1862, by Rev. Bernard O'Hara. In December, 1865, Rev. Canon Walch was appointed, and he was succeeded in June, 1869, by Rev. Michael O'Brien, who remained but a very short time. In November of the same year, Rev. Charles Egan became the pastor and in December, 1875, he was succeeded by Rev. Michael Lucy, who remained in charge of the parish until his death, July 19, 1878. During this pastorate the elegant church edifice on Centre street was built at the cost of about \$10,000, and was dedicated September 29, 1878, Bishop Healey, of Portland, Maine, officiating. In September, 1878, Rev. John R. Power was appointed to the vacancy, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Canning, in January, 1883. During

Father Canning's administration, nearly the entire debt on the church has been lifted. South Newmarket and Epping are attended from Exeter and form one parish with it.

The officers of the society for the year 1888 are as follows: Church com., Edward Brennan, James Bruce, John Ford, Luke Leighton; supt. of Sunday school, Edward Brennan. Organist, Miss Nellie Murphy.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—In June, 1854, the members of the Universalist church, which had become extinct, were joined by a few persons from the Second Congregational church, who believed in a more liberal doctrine, and formed a Unitarian society. The pastor was Rev. Joseph Angier, and the services were held in the church on Front street now occupied by the Methodist society. In March, 1856, an invitation was extended to Rev. Jonathan Cole, of Salem, Mass., to become the pastor; he was installed April 24, 1856, and remained in this capacity until 1862. In September of the latter year the Rev. John C. Learned, of Dublin, N. H., was called to the pastoral charge of the church, and was ordained May 6, 1863. During his ministry, in 1867-8, the present church at the corner of Elm and Maple streets was erected. Mr. Learned was forced to resign in 1869, on account of ill-health, and is at present pastor of a church in St. Louis. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward Crowninshield in September, 1870; his pastorate ended in July of the next year, as his health compelled his retirement from the active ministry. He died some years afterwards. In May, 1872, Rev. Benjamin F. McDaniel was called to the pulpit of this church, and continued as such until his resignation, January 1, 1883. He is at present pastor of the Unitarian church at San Diego, California. In 1875, a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church. September 1, 1883, Rev. John E. Maude, a recent graduate of Harvard University, and Harvard Divinity school, became pastor. Although this was Mr. Maude's first charge, he

was such an earnest and enthusiastic pastor that the society rapidly increased in numbers and attained a very high degree of prosperity. His connection with the society was brought to an untimely end by the death of Mr. Maude, which occurred June 26, 1885, at his home in Fall River, Mass. Rev. Alfred C. Nickerson, of Templeton, Mass., took charge of the society in March, 1886, and is the present pastor. Mr. Nickerson graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in the class of 1871, and this is his third pastorate.

The officers of the society for the year 1888 are as follows: Parish Clerk, John A. Brown; ex. com., Charles E. Warren, Josiah J. Folsom, Lafayette Chesley; treas., Charles Burley; supt. of Sunday school, James A. Tufts; librarians, Mrs. Alfred C. Nickerson, Mrs. J. E. S. Pray; organist, Miss Florence E. Wood. Ladies' Society.—Pres., Mrs. J. E. S. Pray; vice pres., Miss Parna Towle; sec. and treas., Miss Annabel Warren. Christian Guild.—Pres., Henry N. DeNormandie, P. E. A. '89; vice-pres., Miss Susie A. Cook; sec., Miss Annabel Warren; treas., Miss Helen H. Brown.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—The first service of the Episcopal church in this town was held in the Town Hall in July, 1865, Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., then rector of Emmanuel church, Boston, and at present Bishop of the diocese of central New York, officiating. The parish was organized in the following September, and the first confirmation took place in November. Rev. Dr. Cushman was in charge from October, 1865, until April 24, 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. James Haughton. Up to this time the services had been held in a building on Centre street, but in 1866-67 the present church edifice on Elliot street was erected, the whole sum needed being raised chiefly through the exertions of Miss Caroline E. Harris and the rector. A memorial window was placed in the west end by Miss Harris, and the bell was the joint gift of Rev. Professor Hunt-

ington, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the rector, Rev. James Haughton. The church was consecrated September 29, 1868, by Bishop Neely of the diocese of Maine. In October, 1868, Rev. James Haughton resigned the rectorship, and is at present officiating as rector in Bryn Mawr, Penn. He was succeeded in March, 1869, by Rev. S. P. Parker, D. D., who served the society for two years. In July, 1872, Rev. Henry Ferguson entered upon the rectorship and remained until March, 1878. During a leave of absence of the rector the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. George. Mr. Ferguson is at present Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He was succeeded by Rev. George B. Morgan, who continued in charge until January, 1887, when he resigned and assumed the rectorship of Christ church, New Haven, Conn., where he is at present located. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward Goodridge, the present rector. Mr. Goodridge is a graduate of Trinity College, and previous to his settlement in this town had pastoral charge of a society in Geneva, Switzerland.

The officers of the society for the year 1888 are as follows: Parish Clerk, the rector; Sunday School Officers.—Supt., Rev. Edward Goodridge; librarian, William Segerbloom. Treas., Miss Caroline E. Harris. Exeter Branch of Woman's Auxiliary to Board of Missions.—Pres., Mrs. A. S. Grouard; vice pres., Miss Maria P. Gardner; sec., Miss Helen W. Aubin; treas., Miss Caroline B. Little. Organist, Miss Annie Piper.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The society was constituted in 1843, and the chapel on Clifford street erected in 1852. No settled pastor at present.

Officers for the year 1888: Church clerk, Charles Haley; treas., William B. Lang; ministerial com., Arthur C. Haley, John W. Weeks; deacons, Joseph Haley, William B. Lang; supt. of Sunday school, Gilbert Boutwell.



EXETER'S SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—SAGAMORE LODGE, NO. 9.—Lodge instituted January 2, 1845. Regular meetings on Tuesday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall, Water street. Officers, 1888: S. Abbott Lawrence, N. G.; Charles H. Palmer, V. G.; John W. Hale, P. G.; George W. Wetherell, Rec. Sec.; James I. Watson, P. Sec.; John P. Elkins, Treas.; Sperry French, Chap.; J. Newell Head, W.; Charles E. Smith, Cond.; J. Frank Swasey, I. G.; Arthur G. Swallow, O. G.; James W. Odlin, R. S. of N. G.; Charles H. Shaw, L. S. of N. G.; Ezra S. Durgin, R. S. of V. G.; Monroe White*, L. S. of V. G.; William P. Bartlett, R. S. S.; Lucian B. Purinton, L. S. S.; Sperry French, Charles Lane, John M. Clark, Trustees.

A. F. & A. M.—STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, NO. 59.—Lodge instituted in 1857 (A. L. 5855). Stated communications on Thursday of the week of the full moon, in Masonic Hall, Water street. Officers, A. L. 5888: Geo. N. Cross, W. M.; Joseph E. Knight, S. W.; Edward E. Freeman, J. W.; William F. Rundlett, Sec.; William H. C. Follansby, Treas.; George W. Wiggin, Chap.; George W. Green, S. D.; Geo. A. Carlisle, J. D.; Abbott L. Carlisle, M.; Charles F. Hervey, Frank M. Hall, Stewards; Irvin M. Watson, Tiler; John J. Bell, Charles G. Conner, Standing Com.; William H. Fellowes, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

ST. ALBAN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 15.—Chapter instituted 1869. Stated convocations first Tuesday of each

*Deceased.

month in Masonic Hall, Water street. Officers, A. L. 5888: Charles G. Conner, M. E. H. P.; John P. P. Kelly, E. K.; Winthrop N. Dow, E. S.; Robert C. Thomson, Treas.; George W. Weston, Sec.; Rev. Cadford N. Dinsmore, Chap.; George W. Green, Capt. of H.; William F. Rundlett, Prin. S.; Charles H. Gerrish, R. A. Capt.; George N. Cross, M. of 3rd V.; Oliver A. Fleming, M. of 2nd V.; Abbott L. Carlisle, M. of 1st V.; William H. Fellowes, Edwin K. Walker, Stewards; Irvin M. Watson, Tiler; Lyford Conner, George A. Carlisle, Standing Committee.

G. A. R.—MOSES N. COLLINS POST, NO. 26.—Instituted June 28, 1870. Named in honor of Lieut. Col. Moses N. Collins, 11th N. H. V., who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Regular meetings on the first and third Fridays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall on Court street. Officers, 1888: Alfred J. Gilman, Com.; Benjamin F. Rowe, S. V. C.; George L. Stokell, J. V. C.; George W. Gadd, Adjt.; Lewis E. Gove, Q. M.; John M. Mallon, Surg.; Daniel W. Robinson, Chap.; Charles W. Colbath, O. D.; Frank Brigham, O. G.; Weare N. Shaw, Serg. Major; Edward K. Walker, Q. M. Serg.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—MOSES N. COLLINS CORPS, NO. 36.—Instituted in 1886. Regular meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall. Officers, 1888: Mrs. Grace G. Whyte, Pres.; Mrs. Mary E. Pray, S. V. P.; Mrs. Martha J. Taylor, J. V. P.; Mrs. Harriet F. Cram, Sec.; Miss Mary L. Watson, Treas.; Mrs. Joanna Gilman, Chap.; Mrs. Lizzie F. Elkins, Con.; Mrs. Anna A. Carlisle, G.; Miss Florence Berry, Asst. Con.; Mrs. Josephine F. Berry, Asst. G.

SONS OF VETERANS.—LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. COBBS CAMP, NO. 28.—Instituted 1885. Regular meetings on first and third Tuesdays in the G. A. R. Hall, on Court street. Officers, 1888: John J. Smith, Capt.; James I. Watson, First Lieut.; Albert B. Conner, Sec. Lieut.; Christopher

Hardy, Chap.; Frank E. Follansby, First Serg.; Elbridge L. Watson, Q. Serg.; George A. Dudley, C. Serg.; Horace E. Batchelder, S. of G.; Frank Hull, C. of G.; Arthur B. Hall, C. G.; Charles E. Willey, P. G.; Edward J. Cram, Edward H. Allen, Frank A. Currier, Camp Council.

K. OF P.—SWAMSCOTT LODGE, NO. 2.—Instituted April 6, 1870. Regular meeting Monday evenings, at Pythian Hall, Burlingame's block, Water street. Officers, 1888: Frank E. Rollins, C. C.; Adolphus Smart, V. C.; J. Warren Tilton, K. of R. and S.; William P. Tilton, M. of F.; John S. Hayes, M. of E.; Otis T. Butrick, M. A.; Abraham A. Towle, P.; Henry G. Sullivan, P. C.; George W. Staples, I. G.; William P. Weeks, O. G.; Otis T. Butrick, George W. Staples, Frank E. Rollins, Trustees.

K. OF H.—EXETER LODGE, NO. 766.—Instituted September 26, 1877. Regular meetings in the G. A. R. Hall, Court street, first and third Wednesdays of each month. Officers, 1888: Charles E. Warren, D.; George W. Green, P. D.; Edward K. Walker, V. D.; Richard Mayers, A. D.; George N. Julian, Chap.; John T. Hilliard, R.; Jacob R. Pettingill, F. R.; Edwin G. Eastman, Treas.; Henry Seward, G.; John H. Brown, Guar.; Albert W. Wetherell, Sen.; Albert S. Wetherell, Joseph E. Lang, Mathew S. Pike, Trustees; Robert Mason, M. D., Med. Ex.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL, NO. 141.—Instituted August, 1878. Regular meetings on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall on Court street. Officers, 1888: Horace P. Robinson, R.; John H. Brown, V. R.; Henry A. Shute, O.; George W. Green, P. R.; John G. Atherton, Sec.; George W. Hilliard, Col.; Chas. E. Warren, Treas.; Daniel W. Robinson, Chap.; Charles E. Greely, G.; Charles H. Johnson, W.; George S. Shute, S.; Richard Mayers, George S. Shute, Samuel J. Colcord, Trustees; William G. Perry, M. D., Med. Ex.; Horace P. Robinson, D. D. S. R.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOOD FELLOWS.—ROCKINGHAM ASSEMBLY, NO. 76.—Assembly instituted May 4. 1887. Regular meetings in Pythian Hall, Burlingame's block, Water street, second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Officers, 1888: Frank E. Rollins, Ruler; Andrew J. Brown, Instructor; Joseph C. Studley, Councillor; John G. Atherton, Past Ruler; Henry G. Sullivan, Sec.; Albert B. Conner, Fin. Sec.; Harlan Philbrick, Prelate; William P. Bartlett, D.; George D. Crummett, G.; George H. Batchelder, S.; Charles E. Greely, Treas.; Lafayette Chesley, M. D., Med. Ex.; George W. Clark, Nathan E. Stover, Trustees; John G. Atherton, D. S. R.

O. I. H.—BRANCH, NO. 533.—Instituted August 30, 1887, Regular meeting in Pythian Hall, on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Officers, 1888: George W. Weston, C. J.; John A. Brown, V. J.; George W. Clark, Acct.; J. Albert Clark, P. C. J.; George E. Warren, P.; Charles H. Gerrish, Cash.; Irvin M. Watson, H.; Elbridge L. Watson, W.; Joseph Barnea, V.; George E. Warren, Richard Mayers, George W. Collins, Trustees; Walter Tuttle, M. D., Med. Ex.; J. Albert Clark, D. D. S. J.

HOME CIRCLE.—CONCORDIA COUNCIL, NO. 114.—Regular meetings in Pythian Hall, on first and third Thursdays of each month. Officers, 1888: Charles G. Conner, L.; Mrs. Susan J. Cutts, V. L.; Mrs. Annie W. Fleming, Inst.; J. Albert Clark, P. L.; John A. Brown, Sec.; George W. Clark, Fin.; George E. Warren, G.; J. Allan Proctor, W.; Frank E. Darling, S.; Mrs. Emma C. Sleeper, Treas.; Charles H. Knight 2nd, George S. Cutts, George E. Warren, Trustees; Walter Tuttle, M. D., Med. Ex.; J. Albert Clark, D. S. L.





EXETER'S INDUSTRIES.

THE EXETER MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated June 26, 1827. The first purchase of the Company was made February 12, 1828, of the corporation then known as the "Exeter Mill and Water Power Company" (not now in existence, merged in the present manufacturing company, charter given up). The company commenced building April, 1828. The first cloth was manufactured in 1830, under John Lowe, Jr., who was agent twenty-nine years, and part of the time treasurer. The mill was originally only five thousand spindles, but has been increased from time to time until the building of the new mill, when it was increased to twenty thousand spindles, four hundred and fifty-two looms. The present agent, Hervey Kent, was appointed in 1862, and he has been treasurer since 1876. October 31, 1887, the two upper stories of the old mill were completely destroyed by fire. Work was immediately begun on the repairing and in early winter the mill was again running in its full capacity. Employment is given to over 225 hands: the annual consumption of cotton amounts to over 2500 bales, and the annual product is about 4,000,000 yards of shirting and sheetings.

EXETER MACHINE WORKS.—The buildings of this corporation are situated on the west side of the Boston and Maine railroad, near its depot in Exeter, N. H. They are all of one story, built of brick, extensive and compact. The main shop, in the form of the letter L, is 260 feet and 130 feet long, with an average width of 39 feet, giving ample room for complete sets of tools for their specialties. To this main shop are added four projections, or annexes,

used as Brass Foundry, Engine and Boiler house, Blacksmith Shop, Store room and Pattern room. There is also a spacious brick Iron Foundry, well equipped with all necessary apparatus for casting heavy and light castings. The present buildings were erected in 1870 to replace wooden buildings that were destroyed by fire a few months previous. Ordinarily more than 100 men are employed in the different departments on their specialties of the "Exeter" Steam Engine, the "Exeter" Sectional Boiler, the "Exeter" Steam Heating Apparatus, and the "Exeter" Blowers and Exhausters, of all of which these works are sole manufacturers. At their salesroom, 19 Federal street, Boston, can always be found samples of the goods they deal in. They have agencies established in several of the larger cities. Hon. Charles U. Bell, of Lawrence, Mass., president; William Burlingame, agent and treasurer.

EXETER BOOT & SHOE COMPANY.—This is one of the youngest of Exeter's industries, but is rapidly taking a foremost position. It occupies a large four-story brick building on Front street just beyond the railroad. Medium grade goods for both ladies' and men's wear of buff, glove-grain and calf are made at this factory. At present the shop is running at two-thirds of its capacity, employing 175 hands—its full capacity being about 250 hands,—turning out 40 pairs of cases per day. Last year over 12,000 cases were shipped from this station. Its pay-roll at present is \$1,500 per week. This company consists of Messrs. John E. Gale, Stephen H. Gale and John H. Sanborn, of which gentlemen, Mr. S. H. Gale is the resident partner and manager of the Exeter factory. Messrs. John E. Gale and John H. Sanborn have charge of the factory at Haverhill, Mass.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—In Exeter, this business is carried on by E. Folsom & Co., whose foundry is situated near the Boston and Maine depot. They are manufacturers of brass

and composition castings, brass and iron fittings for steam, water and gas pipe, steam traps, boiler pumps, water gates and plumbers' brass work. They are also dealers in steam and gas pipes, steam heating apparatus, cistern pumps, hydraulic rams, etc. Plumbing and repairing is done at short notice by expert workmen.

ROCKINGHAM MACHINE WORKS.—This company was incorporated in 1886, and is the sole owner of the justly celebrated "Rockingham Heel-Burnishing Machine," which is being largely introduced among the shoe manufacturers throughout the country. Also manufacturers of all kinds of boot and shoe machinery. The works are adjoining the Boston and Maine passenger depot. A. B. Fowler, agent.

G. W. & C. A. Lane—Are extensive manufacturers of Mill and Elevator Machinery and Supplies of every description. Their Automatic Power Shovel is being largely used throughout the country by those handling grain in mills and elevators, and from every side come loud praises of its efficiency. It will easily do the work of three men. The Eureka Grinding Mill, manufactured by this firm, has long been on the market, and the reputation it early made for itself remains undiminished as the years pass by. In addition to the above, all kinds of ordinary machine works are kept in stock or made to order. These works were established in 1870, and are on the upper part of Front street near the Boston and Maine railroad.

EXETER MARBLE WORKS.—Here a full stock of every variety of cemetery work, such as monuments, slabs, in both marble and granite, iron vases, etc., is kept constantly on hand. Located just above the Front street crossing of the Boston and Maine railroad, C. F. Greeley, proprietor.

The lack of space forbids a detailed description of each of the business firms of the town, and we recommend the advertising pages—containing the foremost representatives in the various lines—to the careful perusal of our readers,

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D. W. BAKER,
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
STYLISH BOOTS FOR LADIES.



Sole agent in Exeter for the celebrated

GLYCEROLE DRESSING

For Ladies' and Children's boots.

BARGAINS IN

BROGANS AND HEAVY SHOES,

For Farmers and Mechanics.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

In this we show a complete line of Plain and Fancy Note Papers, School Supplies and a stock of the famous Butterick Paper Patterns. Low prices and polite attention for all.

DANA W. BAKER,

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FINE MILLINERY,

*Ready Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons,
Feathers, etc.*

Stamping and Embroidery Materials.



GETCHELL & TAYLOR

SELL THE FAMOUS

OIL RANGE,

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Fairy Queen Lamp Stove.

BUY THE

SPRINGFIELD ROADSTER BICYCLE,

PRICE \$75.

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BALLS, PARTIES and other ENTERTAINMENTS

SPECIALTY OF

❖ ————— ❖ **ICE · CREAM** ❖ ————— ❖

Of all the most approved flavors, which he will furnish in quantities to suit customers.

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At bottom prices. Choice brands of

FLOUR, TEAS, COFFEES, MOLASSES & SPICES

Can always be found there. The best of Fruits and Berries in their season. Country trade solicited and cash paid for produce when goods are not wanted.

***We have several patterns of DECORATED DINNER SETS
we are selling at Bottom Prices.***

CHAS. E. DYER,

72 WATER STREET.

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THE GREAT TOURIST ROUTE TO

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THE GREEN MOUNTAINS,

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MOOSEHEAD LAKES,

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256 pages. 70 illustrations. Sent on receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps.

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32 pages. 25 illustrations. Sent free on application.

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The Seminary offers to pupils three courses: A Preparatory of four years, an Academic of four years, and a College Preparatory of three years.

Tuition ten dollars per term. To students who reside in Exeter tuition is free.

Worthy students not residents of Exeter whose circumstances require it, will receive assistance.

Board \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week.

For catalogues and information apply to the Principal or Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Next school year begins September 5, 1888.

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J. CARLISLE,

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES and FURNACES,

Our line includes all the best makes, such as the

*Glenwood B, New Elmwood, Magee's Mystic
and the Crawford Grand, the only stove
made that will bake in the lower oven.*

OIL STOVES

Of all kinds and prices; from 75c. to \$19.50 shows our grades.

*Farming Tools in great variety, Rubber Hose, Hose Reels
and Lawn Sprinklers.*

CALL AND EXAMINE

"THE BOSTON" LAWN MOWER

A trial of which will convince you that it is one of the best to be found in the market.

HAND-MADE TIN WARE A SPECIALTY.

THEN WE KEEP A FULL LINE OF

Granite-Iron Ware, Kitchen Furnishing Goods,

And in fact any article that is found in a first-class store of our kind.

*Plumbing done in a first-class manner by
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J. CARLISLE'S,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All safer classes of property, such as good dwellings, mercantile risks and the less hazardous classes of manufactures, insured in this company.

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Special attention given to all kinds of dyeing and cleansing; whole or ripped garments, feathers, regalia and every variety of delicate work cleansed without injuring. Shirts laundered for 10 cents. Collars and Cuffs for 1 1-2 cents each, and other work in proportion. Laundry collected and delivered without extra charge. Goods collected on Mondays. P. O. BOX, 361, EXETER, N. H.

 Agent for Boston Sunday Papers.

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Horses and Carriages of all kinds, and of the best style, furnished at short notice, for funerals, parties, business or pleasure riding, to the satisfaction of customers. A Hack will be run to and from the Depot to all parts of the village for the convenience of passengers, meeting all trains on the B. & M. Railroad. Orders promptly attended to.

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Sales of Personal and Real Estate will be promptly attended to in and out of town.

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Our stock of School and Miscellaneous Books is probably the largest in the State. We visit the large trade sales in New York and Boston, and our purchase enables us to offer Books of every description at very low prices.

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For office and home use. Purchasing our paper direct at the mills, we are constantly offering bargains which small buyers are unable to do.

 BATCHELDER'S STEEL PENS ARE THE BEST.

Blank and Memorandum Books

In almost endless variety can be found at our store; from a vest pocket Memorandum to a full sheet Ledger. We also manufacture Blank Books of every description to order, and solicit your orders.

Leave your books and pamphlets for binding with us. Satisfaction guaranteed, both in price and work.

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Our purchase this year was 15,000 rolls. We always offer an extensive line of patterns to select from, and our prices as in our other departments are the lowest.

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Our facilities for furnishing all goods coming under this head are unsurpassed. We make Shades to order and ask a trial order, knowing our prices and work will both be satisfactory to you.

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If you think of purchasing anything in this line, either a Harmonica or a Piano you will do well to visit us. We carry a full line of small Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Sheet Music, and the best Violin, Guitar, and Banjo Strings in the world.

Pianos and Organs.

We have the agency for such instruments as Mason and Hamlin, Briggs, Dyer and Hughes, Taber, and the celebrated Packard Orchestral Organ. We can give you the very best terms, either for cash or instalments. Among our customers can be found some of the most careful buyers in Rockingham County.

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BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC,
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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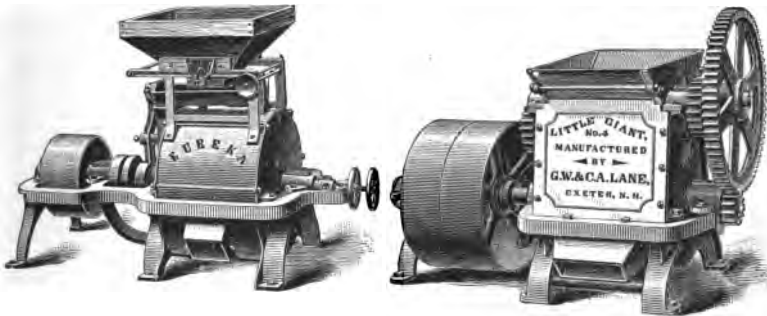
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EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED

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Each machine is made to perform good work before leaving the works.

The Eureka Mills and Little Giant Cob Cracker.



Together with REELS, ELEVATORS, &c.,

Make just the outfit of Custom Mills. Our System of Reduction as applied to Corn Meal is a saving in power, and greatly improves the product. It is applicable to all classes where good results are desired. No mill or elevator that takes grain from cars should be without one of our

Automatic Power Shovels.

We make them in sizes suitable for large or small Mills and Elevators, and they are equally as profitable for small as large. For information and prices address,

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Shirts with bosoms, 10c each; Collars and Cuffs, 2c each; Night Shirts, 8c each; Undershirts, 8c each; Drawers, 8c each; Handkerchiefs, 3c each; Stockings, 4c per pair.

All work done by hand and satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered.

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Largest and best selected stock of Ladies' and Misses' Garments, Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Velvets, Corsets and Hosiery, Buttons, Gloves, Underwear and all kinds of Novelty Trimmings. To save money you will find

MAYERS & SON'S

The best place to buy your Dry and Fancy Goods.

VIENNA PRESSED YEAST.

A pure extract of grain.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. NEVER FAILS.

First prize at Mechanics Fair, Boston. Factories: Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O. New England Office, 40 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

This yeast is used by bakers in all large cities and towns of the United States, in quantities from one pound to one hundred and fifty pounds per day, and is considered the only perfectly uniform and reliable yeast manufactured, and as superior to all others. For sale by all Grocers and Bakers.

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Flour, Grain and Cotton Seed Meal at lowest Market Prices.

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And everything usually sold in a first-class Drug Store of

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Candidates for admission to the Academy must be at least *thirteen* years of age, and present themselves on the first day of the first term. Any received after that time must be qualified to enter some class already formed, but no one will be received into the Senior class after the first term.

Every applicant for admission must bring satisfactory certificate of good moral character.

There are two parallel courses of study, each occupying four years; the Classical Course which prepares the students pursuing it to enter any college in the country, and the English course designed for students who do not intend to go to college; the latter includes all the requirements for admission to the different Technical and Scientific Schools.

There are several scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy, meritorious students.

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Where he will be pleased to receive all his friends and customers, and will endeavor to make it to their advantage to give him a call when they are in need of anything in his line.

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The Exeter News-Letter,
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AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND FANCY ARTICLES
SHOWN IN THIS VICINITY.

Choice Cigars, Confectionery and Ice Cream Soda.

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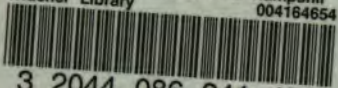
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